



Hongkong Daily Press

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
 Orchestra
 12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,988. 號八十六百九千八萬一第 日一十月二年未己 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1919. 三拜禮 號三十月三年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks 375 lbs. net.
 In Bags 350 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers. [60]

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the
AQUARIUS CO.,
 SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
 Telephone No. 75. [18]

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loads with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
 5-5, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.
 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
 Photographic Goods of Every Description, in Stock.
 Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
 Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
 Telephone 1918. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" 10 "
9.30 "	to 10.00 "	" 15 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.00 "	to 12.00 p.m.	" 15 "
12.00 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 15 "
1.15 "	to 2.15 "	" 15 "
2.15 "	to 3.15 "	" 15 "
3.15 "	to 4.00 "	Every 30 "
4.00 "	to 4.30 "	Every 30 "
4.30 "	to 5.00 "	Every 15 "
5.00 "	to 6.00 "	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m.	to 8.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	" 10 "
1.30 p.m.	to 1.50 p.m.	" 15 "
1.50 p.m.	to 2.00 "	" 10 "
2.00 "	to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 "	to 4.00 "	" 15 "
4.00 "	to 5.00 "	" 10 "

SUNDAY.

6.50 p.m.	to 8.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and picnic tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued, paid, or returned therefor, but same made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local
CANTON (Gai Sha Tze)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30
SHUI LUNG	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45
SHUI CHAN	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.00
Shung Shui	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00
Shing Mun	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.15
Shing Mun	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30
Shing Mun	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.30	arr. 13.45	arr. 14.00	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.30	arr. 14.45
Shing Mun	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00
Shing Mun	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.30	arr. 15.00	arr. 15.15	arr. 15.30	arr. 15.45	arr. 16.00	arr. 16.15
Shing Mun	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30
Shing Mun	arr. 15.45	arr. 16.00	arr. 16.30	arr. 16.45	arr. 17.00	arr. 17.15	arr. 17.30	arr. 17.45
Shing Mun	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00
Shing Mun	arr. 17.15	arr. 17.30	arr. 18.00	arr. 18.15	arr. 18.30	arr. 18.45	arr. 19.00	arr. 19.15
Shing Mun	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30
Shing Mun	arr. 18.45	arr. 19.00	arr. 19.30	arr. 19.45	arr. 20.00	arr. 20.15	arr. 20.30	arr. 20.45
Shing Mun	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00
Shing Mun	arr. 20.15	arr. 20.30	arr. 21.00	arr. 21.15	arr. 21.30	arr. 21.45	arr. 22.00	arr. 22.15
Shing Mun	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.30
Shing Mun	arr. 21.45	arr. 22.00	arr. 22.30	arr. 22.45	arr. 23.00	arr. 23.15	arr. 23.30	arr. 23.45
Shing Mun	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.15	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45	dep. 24.00
Shing Mun	arr. 23.15	arr. 23.30	arr. 24.00	arr. 24.15	arr. 24.30	arr. 24.45	arr. 25.00	arr. 25.15
Shing Mun	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45	dep. 24.15	dep. 24.30	dep. 24.45	dep. 25.00	dep. 25.15	dep. 25.30
Shing Mun	arr. 24.45	arr. 25.00	arr. 25.30	arr. 25.45	arr. 26.00	arr. 26.15	arr. 26.30	arr. 26.45
Shing Mun	dep. 25.00	dep. 25.15	dep. 25.45	dep. 26.00	dep. 26.15	dep. 26.30	dep. 26.45	dep. 27.00
Shing Mun	arr. 26.15	arr. 26.30	arr. 27.00	arr. 27.15	arr. 27.30	arr. 27.45	arr. 28.00	arr. 28.15
Shing Mun	dep. 26.30	dep. 26.45	dep. 27.15	dep. 27.30	dep. 27.45	dep. 28.00	dep. 28.15	dep. 28.30
Shing Mun	arr. 27.45	arr. 28.00	arr. 28.30	arr. 28.45	arr. 29.00	arr. 29.15	arr. 29.30	arr. 29.45
Shing Mun	dep. 28.00	dep. 28.15	dep. 28.45	dep. 29.00	dep. 29.15	dep. 29.30	dep. 29.45	dep. 30.00
Shing Mun	arr. 29.15	arr. 29.30	arr. 30.00	arr. 30.15	arr. 30.30	arr. 30.45	arr. 31.00	arr. 31.15
Shing Mun	dep. 29.30	dep. 29.45	dep. 30.15	dep. 30.30	dep. 30.45	dep. 31.00	dep. 31.15	dep. 31.30
Shing Mun	arr. 30.45	arr. 31.00	arr. 31.30	arr. 31.45	arr. 32.00	arr. 32.15	arr. 32.30	arr. 32.45
Shing Mun	dep. 31.00	dep. 31.15	dep. 31.45	dep. 32.00	dep. 32.15	dep. 32.30	dep. 32.45	dep. 33.00
Shing Mun	arr. 32.15	arr. 32.30	arr. 33.00	arr. 33.15	arr. 33.30	arr. 33.45	arr. 34.00	arr. 34.15
Shing Mun	dep. 32.30	dep. 32.45	dep. 33.15	dep. 33.30	dep. 33.45	dep. 34.00	dep. 34.15	dep. 34.30
Shing Mun	arr. 33.45	arr. 34.00	arr. 34.30	arr. 34.45	arr. 35.00	arr. 35.15	arr. 35.30	arr. 35.45
Shing Mun	dep. 34.00	dep. 34.15	dep. 34.45	dep. 35.00	dep. 35.15	dep. 35.30	dep. 35.45	dep. 36.00
Shing Mun	arr. 35.15	arr. 35.30	arr. 36.00	arr. 36.15	arr. 36.30	arr. 36.45	arr. 37.00	arr. 37.15
Shing Mun	dep. 35.30	dep. 35.45	dep. 36.15	dep. 36.30	dep. 36.45	dep. 37.00	dep. 37.15	dep. 37.30
Shing Mun	arr. 36.45	arr. 37.00	arr. 37.30	arr. 37.45	arr. 38.00	arr. 38.15	arr. 38.30	arr. 38.45
Shing Mun	dep. 37.00	dep. 37.15	dep. 37.45	dep. 38.00	dep. 38.15	dep. 38.30	dep. 38.45	dep. 39.00
Shing Mun	arr. 38.15	arr. 38.30	arr. 39.00	arr. 39.15	arr. 39.30	arr. 39.45	arr. 40.00	arr. 40.15
Shing Mun	dep. 38.30	dep. 38.45	dep. 39.15	dep. 39.30	dep. 39.45	dep. 40.00	dep. 40.15	dep. 40.30
Shing Mun	arr. 39.45	arr. 40.00	arr. 40.30	arr. 40.45	arr. 41.00	arr. 41.15	arr. 41.30	arr. 41.45
Shing Mun	dep. 40.00	dep. 40.15	dep. 40.45	dep. 41.00	dep. 41.15	dep. 41.30	dep. 41.45	dep. 42.00
Shing Mun	arr. 41.15	arr. 41.30	arr. 42.00	arr. 42.15	arr. 42.30	arr. 42.45	arr. 43.00	arr. 43.15
Shing Mun	dep. 41.30	dep. 41.45	dep. 42.15	dep. 42.30	dep. 42.45	dep. 43.00	dep. 43.15	dep. 43.30
Shing Mun	arr. 42.45	arr. 43.00	arr. 43.30	arr. 43.45	arr. 44.00	arr. 44.15	arr. 44.30	arr. 44.45
Shing Mun	dep. 43.00	dep. 43.15	dep. 43.45	dep. 44.00	dep. 44.15	dep. 44.30	dep. 44.45	dep. 45.00
Shing Mun	arr. 44.15	arr. 44.30	arr. 45.00	arr. 45.15	arr. 45.30	arr. 45.45	arr. 46.00	arr. 46.15
Shing Mun	dep. 44.30	dep. 44.45	dep. 45.15	dep. 45.30	dep. 45.45	dep. 46.00	dep. 46.15	dep. 46.30
Shing Mun	arr. 45.45	arr. 46.00	arr. 46.30	arr. 46.45	arr. 47.00	arr. 47.15	arr. 47.30	arr. 47.45
Shing Mun	dep. 46.00	dep. 46.15	dep. 46.45	dep. 47.00	dep. 47.15	dep. 47.30	dep. 47.45	dep. 48.00
Shing Mun	arr. 47.15	arr. 47.30	arr. 48.00	arr. 48.15	arr. 48.30	arr. 48.45	arr. 49.00	arr. 49.15
Shing Mun	dep. 47.30	dep. 47.45	dep. 48.15	dep. 48.30	dep. 48.45	dep. 49.00	dep. 49.15	dep. 49.30
Shing Mun	arr. 48.45	arr. 49.00	arr. 49.30	arr. 49.45	arr. 50.00	arr. 50.15	arr. 50.30	arr. 50.45
Shing Mun	dep. 49.00	dep. 49.15	dep. 49.45	dep. 50.00	dep. 50.15	dep. 50.30	dep. 50.45	dep. 51.00
Shing Mun	arr. 50.15	arr. 50.30	arr. 51.00	arr. 51.15	arr. 51.30	arr. 51.45	arr. 52.00	arr. 52.15
Shing Mun	dep. 50.30	dep. 50.45	dep. 51.15	dep. 51.30	dep. 51.45	dep. 52.00	dep. 52.15	dep. 52.30
Shing Mun	arr. 51.45	arr. 52.00	arr. 52.30	arr. 52.45	arr. 53.00	arr. 53.15	arr. 53.30	arr. 53.45
Shing Mun	dep. 52.00	dep. 52.15	dep. 52.45	dep. 53.00	dep. 53.15	dep. 53.30	dep. 53.45	dep. 54.00
Shing Mun	arr. 53.15	arr. 53.30	arr. 54.00	arr. 54.15	arr. 54.30	arr. 54.45	arr. 55.00	arr. 55.15
Shing Mun	dep. 53.30	dep. 53.45	dep. 54.15	dep. 54.30	dep. 54.45	dep. 55.00	dep. 55.15	dep. 55.30
Shing Mun	arr. 54.45	arr. 55.00	arr. 55.30	arr. 55.45	arr. 56.00	arr. 56.15	arr. 56.30	arr. 56.45
Shing Mun	dep. 55.00	dep. 55.15	dep. 55.45	dep. 56.00	dep. 56.15	dep. 56.30	dep. 56.45	dep. 57.00
Shing Mun	arr. 56.15	arr. 56.30	arr. 57.00	arr. 57.15	arr. 57.30	arr. 57.45	arr. 58.00	arr. 58.15
Shing Mun	dep. 56.30	dep. 56.45	dep. 57.15	dep. 57.30	dep. 57.45	dep. 58.00	dep. 58.15	dep. 58.30
Shing Mun	arr. 57.45	arr. 58.00	arr. 58.30	arr. 58.45	arr. 59.00	arr. 59.15	arr. 59.30	arr. 59.45
Shing Mun	dep. 58.00	dep. 58.15	dep. 58.45	dep. 59.00	dep. 59.15	dep. 59.30	dep. 59.45	dep. 60.00
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Shing Mun	dep. 59.30	dep. 59.45	dep. 60.15	dep. 60.30	dep. 60.45	dep. 61.00	dep. 61.15	dep. 61.30
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Shing Mun	arr. 62.15	arr. 62.30	arr. 63.00	arr. 63.15	arr. 63.30	arr. 63.45	arr. 64.00	arr. 64.15
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Shing Mun	arr. 63.45	arr. 64.00	arr. 64.30	arr. 64.45	arr. 65.00	arr. 65.15	arr. 65.30	arr. 65.45
Shing Mun	dep. 64.00	dep. 64.15	dep. 64.45	dep. 65.00	dep. 65.15	dep. 65.30	dep. 65.45	dep. 66.00
Shing Mun	arr. 65.15	arr. 65.30	arr. 66.00	arr. 66.15	arr. 66.30	arr. 66.45	arr. 67.00	arr. 67.15
Shing Mun	dep. 65.30	dep. 65.45	dep. 66.15	dep. 66.30	dep. 66.45	dep. 67.00	dep. 67.15	dep. 67.30
Shing Mun	arr. 66.45	arr. 67.00	arr. 67.30	arr. 67.45	arr. 68.00	arr. 68.15	arr. 68.30	arr. 68.45
Shing Mun	dep. 67.00	dep. 67.15	dep. 67.45	dep. 68.00	dep. 68.15	dep. 68.30	dep. 68.45	dep. 69.00
Shing Mun	arr. 68.15	arr. 68.30	arr. 69.00	arr. 69.15	arr. 69.30	arr. 69.45	arr. 70.00	arr. 70.15
Shing Mun	dep. 68.30	dep. 68.45	dep. 69.15	dep. 69.30	dep. 69.45	dep. 70.00	dep. 70.15	dep. 70.30
Shing Mun	arr. 69.45	arr. 70.00	arr. 70.30	arr. 70.45	arr. 71.00	arr. 71.15	arr. 71.30	arr. 71.45
Shing Mun	dep. 70.00	dep. 70.15	dep. 70.45	dep. 71.00	dep. 71.15	dep. 71.30	dep. 71.45	dep. 72.00
Shing Mun	arr. 71.15	arr. 71.30	arr. 72.00	arr. 72.15	arr. 72.30	arr. 72.45	arr. 73.00	arr. 73.15
Shing Mun	dep. 71.30	dep. 71.45	dep. 72.15	dep. 72.30	dep. 72.45	dep. 73.00	dep. 73.15	dep. 73.30
Shing Mun	arr. 72.45	arr. 73.00	arr. 73.30	arr. 73.45	arr. 74.00	arr. 74.15	arr. 74.30	arr. 74.45
Shing Mun	dep. 73.00	dep. 73.15	dep. 73.45	dep. 74.00	dep			

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FOX TROTS, ONE PESTS,
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March 12th, 1919.

ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME!

Charlie Chaplin in
"SHANGHAIED."

Max Linder in

"MAX IN A TAXI."

Harold Lloyd in

"BLISS"

GET-RICK-QUICK WALLINGFORD.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL.

The fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yangtsepo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held on March 5th at the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general managers.

Mr. John Johnstone who presided, said:—When last addressing you and reviewing the situation, I said China was in such a chaotic state that it was difficult to forecast what would ensue. This, in fact, coupled with the abnormal prices for cotton and the uncertain fluctuating demand for our products, during the year under review, makes the result of our working all the more gratifying and is a matter for congratulation.

The profit for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1918, amounts to Tls. 401,542.01, which, with the amount brought forward, leave Tls. 403,494.82 available for the proposed appropriations, which the Consulting Committee venture to hope, will have your approval.

As you will see from the report, it is proposed to pay Tls. 0.80, or 16 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and I hope that shareholders may consider such return satisfactory.

The Consulting Committee are of opinion that it is most inadvisable to pay a larger dividend, believing as they do that the soundest policy is to build up reserves whilst times are good, in order to place the Company in a strong financial position to meet future competition, which there is no doubt will increase annually.

It is proposed to write off machinery and buildings Tls. 80,000 and Tls. 20,000 respectively, which are similar amounts to the previous year. The Tls. 40,000 for the Equalization of Dividends will make this fund stand at Tls. 200,000.

It is proposed to contribute Tls. 5,000 to the King's Fund for the disabled, which, I am sure, will meet with your sympathy and support.

Respecting the appropriation of Tls. 50,000 to a Cotton Fluctuation Fund, I would like to explain why this is necessary and also its connection with the auditors' certificate, in which they point out the difference between our taking over values of the cotton in stock on December 31st and the market prices of same on that day.

Let me first inform you that it has been the custom in the mills managed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., during the last twenty years, always to take over cotton stocks at best prices at the end of each year, and the system has worked satisfactorily for instance, in December, 1917, when our profits had been materially increased, the cotton stocks were valued at Tls. 1,000,000, and the market price was Tls. 1,000,000.

You will be interested to learn that since January of this year we have sold the products of the mill at remunerative prices, which will absorb three times the amount of cotton we had in stock on December 31st. As you are aware, cotton prices the world over are at a high and dangerous level, compared with those before the war, and although pre-war prices may not be seen again for some years, there is no doubt a decline from the present high prices will come in the future, and we wish to be prepared for this.

Your Consulting Committee suggest setting aside Tls. 50,000 as a nucleus of a fund for the purpose of minimizing the effect of the fluctuations in the raw material and also the vagaries of exchange. With a large concern it is impossible to work satisfactorily without having three to four months' cotton in sight, and as the bulk is purchased in silver currency and we are seldom able to sell sufficient of our products to cover our cotton commitments, this fund will serve as a "hedge" against cotton over-bought and the danger of showing a big loss in any one year will be reduced. In recognition of the good work of our European and Chinese staffs at the mills, the Consulting Committee recommend that the sum of Tls. 8,000 should be paid as a bonus.

Our working costs have been high, more especially as regards coal, which has cost Tls. 106,639.40 more than last year. Interest is also Tls. 17,100.06 higher. At the moment future prospects appear particularly bright, as regards margins of profit—clearances are also excellent—the latter is a healthy sign as it means our products are going into consumption. It appears as if the Chinese consumer had held off buying as long as it was possible and was now compelled to replenish the much depleted stocks throughout the country, notwithstanding current high prices.

A more hopeful tone exists among the business men of China than has been heard for many years. Let us hope that the Peace Conference at present sitting in Shanghai will be able to settle once and for all the long outstanding differences between the North and South and that an era of industrial progress will result, which will place China in the front rank of commercial nations and also as an outlet for the manufacturers of those Allied countries, whose pre-war industries have suffered so much from enemy action and the demands necessitated by the war, so happily ended.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Chinese millowners begin to realize how serious is the necessity of improving the quality and growth of Chinese cotton. The Cotton Anti-adulteration Association and the members of the Cotton Millowners' Association of China, proposed some time ago to guarantee \$100,000 per annum for five years if the Chinese millowners would subscribe a similar amount. I am glad to be able to inform you that the Chinese Millowners Association have decided to "undertake" and finance the whole of the work of the improvement of cotton in China, and the introduction of American seed is suitable localities. The reports and accounts were adopted, and the Consulting Committee were re-elected.

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

The 16th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the agents (Messrs. Wheelock & Co.) on March 4th.

Mr. John Prentice, who presided, said: We consider that the result of the year's working is very satisfactory; the balance at credit of the Working Account is only Tls. 4,350.01 less than that of the previous year, and the balance of Profit and Loss Account is Tls. 25,000.00 more. We have written off Tls. 25,000.00 as depreciation on our property. Our investments (at cost) have been increased from Tls. 36,718.09 to Tls. 77,911.87, an increase of Tls. 41,193.88. The amount of our gold investments (all War Loans and Bonds) is Tls. 97,223.57. As you will have noticed in the note on Balance sheet, the cost is approximately Tls. 15,000 in excess of the market value at December 31st, 1918, but as it is our intention to keep all gold investments until redeemed, we need not at present take this into consideration. The amount available for distribution, after having deducted the amount of interim dividend paid on August 7th last, is Tls. 147,312.42, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a final dividend of 33 per cent. on preference shares.....17,000.00
Pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on ordinary shares.....50,000.00
Place to General Reserve.....50,000.00
Carry forward to New Account.....30,312.42
The placing of Tls. 50,000.00 to the General Reserve will bring it up to Tls. 150,000.

The fleet has been maintained in the usual first-class condition and all repairs have been charged to Working Account.

The Report and Accounts were adopted. Messrs. E. A. G. May and John Prentice were re-elected directors, and the appointment of Mr. J. Harold Dollar as a director was confirmed.

A bonus of 20 per cent. was voted to the foreign and Chinese staff.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office stating that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at Yokohama on dividend of 12 per cent. was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1918, to add to the reserve fund, and to carry forward the sum of Tls. 581,038.08.

COMPANY REPORT.

NEW ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS.

At a meeting of the directors of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., at Shanghai, on March 4th, it was decided to apportion the balance at credit of profit and loss account on December 31st, 1918 (Tls. 581,038.08) as follows:—

Pay a dividend of Tls. 1 per share on 99,335 shares.....99,335.00
Pay a bonus of Tls. 0.50 per share.....49,667.50
Place to depreciation fund.....25,000.00
Place to reserve fund.....53,333.33
Place to purchase of materials fund.....250,000.00
Place to dividend equalization fund.....80,000.00
Donate to war funds.....20,000.00
Carry forward to new account 33,700.18
Tls. 581,038.08

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending March 8th, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 10 weeks
This Year	\$ 4,039	146,125
Last Year	12,991	141,398
Increase	1,648	3,727

RIISING SUN CHAPTER JUBILEE AT SHANGHAI.

The Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 129 on the Roll of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the issue of its charter by a special meeting in the Masonic Hall at Shanghai, on March 3rd. There was a very large attendance of members of the Chapter and of the English and American Chapters. M.E. Comp. Waddell, the M.E. First Principal of the Chapter, presided, and interesting address on Masonry was delivered by M.E. Comp. Symonds, while congratulations were offered by M.E. Comp. Ivy and others.

At a dinner held after the meeting, M.E. Comp. Osborne gave interesting reminiscences of some of the founders of the Chapter and Past Principals, including Comps. C. M. Donaldson, Henry Evans, William Birt, John Shadcock, three Lalleans, Bannerman and Holland. The present holders of office are:—
John Waddell.....M.E. 1st Prince.
C. B. Allen.....M.E. 2nd Prince.
J. A. MacKenzie.....M.E. 3rd Prince.
Norman Boney.....M.E. 4th Prince.
Charles Arnold.....Scribe R.
James E. Wilson.....Scribe N.
E. H. Lever.....1st Sojourner.
C. Jordan.....2nd Sojourner.
A. D. Buchanan.....3rd Sojourner.

JAPAN'S COTTON IMPORTS AND YARN OUTPUT.

During the latter half of 1918 the total consumption of raw cotton by all the spinning mills in Japan amounted to 49,676,000 kwan (174,479 tons), against 52,711,000 kwan for the first half of the same year, and 54,360,000 kwan for the corresponding period of the previous year (according to statistics published by the Japan Chronicle).

Examining the following details it is seen that imports of India raw cotton declined by 5,780,000 kwan compared with the first half of the same year, chiefly because of the high price, but, instead, 3,000,000 kwan more of American and Chinese cotton were imported. The following are the detailed figures:—

	July-Dec. 1918.	Jan.-June 1918.	July-Dec. 1917.
Indian	24,302	30,668	35,259
American	18,159	15,455	14,727
Chinese	5,177	4,783	2,500
Egyptian	882	889	883
Annam and Siam	152	229	362
Korean	725	980	503
Others	278	554	223
Total	49,676	52,711	54,360

For purposes of reference, the total output of all the spinning mills is put as follows:—

	July-Dec. 1918.	Jan.-June 1918.	July-Dec. 1917.
16's counts	84,306	144,512	170,325
30's counts	240,721	261,616	270,770
Others	545,428	517,981	515,842
Total	870,455	924,110	956,937

During the first half of 1918 10 per cent. of all spindles were kept idle so as to keep up prices, and during the latter half of the same year the same restriction was enforced except for spinings finer than 16's counts.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN KOREA.

FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Government-General decided some time ago on permitting the cultivation of the poppy in Korea under a licensing system, and accordingly framed an opium ordinance to be enforced in the country, incorporating in the Budget a sum of Y.366,732, to meet the expenses of the new departure. (says the Japan Chronicle). The Budget has passed the House of Representatives with the result that the ordinance will be put into force on April 1st next, and the Government-General looks to obtaining 3,000 kwan of opium during the next fiscal year.

The soil of Korea is remarkably fitted for the cultivation of the poppy, and the authorities concerned for permission to engage in its cultivation. As a rule, however, its cultivation has been prohibited in the country, the very few exceptions made being for the purpose of obtaining opium for medical needs. The yearly demand for opium in Japan and Korea amounts to 52,000 kwan on an average. The greater portion of this quantity is used for the manufacture of morphine. Prior to the war opium was mostly imported from abroad, but that importation has long ceased. In recent years, the demand for the drug has been met by the product from Korea, amounting to some 800 kwan, and that produced at home, amounting to 1,000 kwan, thus leaving a big deficit of 50,500 kwan. Accordingly, the cultivation of the poppy in Korea has gradually attracted the attention of the public in the mother country, and the suggestion made as to its growth has been accepted by the Government-General. On the enforcement of the opium ordinance, the cultivation of the poppy will be permitted in the country under strict control, and for that purpose organs will be specially created and stationed in the localities in which poppy growing is allowed. Illicit manufacture of, or trade in, opium will of course be liable to severe punishment.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR MONGOLIA.

The Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has suggested to the Ministry of Communications that post offices should be established in different important places in Mongolia to replace the courier stations. In the absence of a properly organized postal service system, all the official documents and other important mails destined for the different places in Mongolia are now carried by the courier stations. Under such circumstances the Board points out, unnecessary delay often occurs in the transmission of important messages, which would have been promptly delivered, if there were a well organized postal service throughout Mongolia. The Board adds that a postal service in Mongolia is a long felt want and that with the establishment of such a service, all the inconveniences and drawbacks which generally attend the courier stations will disappear. The Ministry of Communications is requested to give careful consideration to this proposition and to ask the Board for co-operation in carrying out this undertaking if it is considered necessary.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

LEAVE.
C. J. Chien has been granted leave of absence from March 10th to October 10th, 1919. His duties will be performed by Musketry Inspector Fisher.
March 11th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.
2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.
3. Slow moving traffic and coolies bearing loads must keep near the kerb on the left hand side of the road.
4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshaws.
5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.
6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tram-vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to, to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the
Capt. Supt. of Police.

Hongkong, January 28th, 1919. [429]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[40]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Shooping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of all ages and conditions are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. [110]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. B. Smith & Hinchiff, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 8,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office, Box No. 320. [128]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE. [68]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [76]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 8.

Two Minutes' Ferry and Railway Station. The hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, it now up-to-date every respect and under English Management.

Outlets under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAB AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [108]

WORK AMONG LEPERS.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY DR. BRADLEY

Last evening, at the Helena May Institute, Dr. Bradley, who is in charge of the Laper Hospital at Pakhoi, gave an interesting address on the life at that settlement.

The Rev. A. D. Stewart, who presided, stated that it had been decided to hold a meeting of this nature once a year so as to remind people of the work being done amongst lepers, and thereby stimulate them to do something to help forward that work. There were 100 lepers in the Hospital at Pakhoi who were doomed to a lingering death. It was the duty of all to help in some way to alleviate their misery. He had visited the Hospital and what struck him most was that there was a real spiritual force and power working in the lives of these unfortunate men. Having nothing to live for, they had turned to Jesus Christ and a wondrous change had been wrought in their lives.

Dr. Bradley stated that many people had peculiar ideas as to leprosy. Most people looked upon it as very infectious or contagious. He remembered speaking in London once and telling an audience that leprosy was not infectious and only slightly contagious. Somebody in the audience came up to him and related that when he went to Palestine before the war a crowd of lepers asked him for money. He gave it to them, but on the second occasion when they crowded round him he fled as he feared the loathsome disease. Many people were inclined to paint a halo around those working on leper settlements, thinking that doctors were taking their lives into their hands. It was not so; as long as proper care was taken, nobody could contract the disease, although they might be in daily contact with a patient. There was, of course, the case of a doctor in the Hawaiian Islands who contracted the disease and died, but that was due to the fact that he ate, drank and lived with the lepers. If one dealt hygienically with such cases there was no fear whatever of getting leprosy.

There was no need to emphasise the importance of work such as this. Many people differed on education and missionary work amongst Chinese, but there should be no hesitancy in regard to work amongst the miserable lepers. At present the Chinese were doing nothing for these afflicted people, in China, and their attitude could be contrasted with the enormous work being done by the British Government in India for the unfortunate lepers there. The Chinese had a great fear of leprosy, for they knew that if they contracted it they would be driven from their homes, lose their friends, family, everything, and become outcasts. They had nowhere to go to except to a horrible leper village, where men, women and children lived together totally uncare for. The disease was allowed to spread, as the Chinese officials were afraid of it and did not know how to tackle it. General Lung Chai-kwong, well-known for his cruelty, once invited all the lepers of one of the villages to a feast, and when they had all assembled, surrounded the place and set fire to it, shooting down any who tried to escape. There was another Chinese official, holding an important position in the Canton Government, who once visited the speaker and, after saying that they all admired the work he was doing, declared that if he had his way he would invite all the lepers on to a steamer and then sink it.

For many years the treatment of leprosy had not been one of great hopefulness, but in the last fifteen years there seemed to be some hope of being able to do something for the unfortunate lepers. The Chinese were under the impression that foreign doctors could cure anything, and, therefore, travelled many miles and spent enormous sums of money to consult them. When the lepers came to Pakhoi they would ask "How much will you charge for curing me?" The doctors had to reply that they could not heal the body, though they could alleviate the suffering. It was pitiful to see the faces of the lepers when they were told the worst. The anguish depicted on them was beyond human endurance. The treatment mostly consisted in taking frequent doses of an oil made from an Indian plant. It had been known to have very beneficial results, but the Chinese did not relish drinking it. There were five lepers in India, who were under the care of Sir Lennet Rodger, the discoverer of this oil, and they had been completely healed as a result of the treatment.

The lecturer went on to speak of the treatment of the lepers. When a patient was first brought to the hospital, he was treated with the oil, after which, if his hands or feet were decaying, the mortifying member was amputated. Surgical operations were introduced by his predecessor and had proved of immense benefit. A British Consul in Pakhoi who took a deep interest in the work had informed him that, although he was a warm admirer of the settlement, he could not understand why Dr. Bradley sought to prolong life instead of allowing the people to die. Well, a doctor's business was first to save life, and, failing that, to prolong it. Dr. Bradley related the story of a well-educated Chinese, at present holding the position of lay-reader in the settlement, who came to the Hospital about 20 years ago suffering from the disease. One of his legs rotted and fell off, and one day, through over exertion, the other leg rotted and was in a mortifying condition. The man was nearly dead before he consented to the amputation of his leg. It worked miracles and to-day, though the man had to walk on wooden legs, he was a great help to those in charge of the mission and to the patients, whom he taught and preached to. When war broke out, the German Mission at Pakhoi began to get busy and printed papers, spreading all sorts of lies. It was difficult to go anywhere without hearing of something extraordinary that the Germans were doing or had done. He was approached to do something to counteract these activities. They had a printing press in the settlement, and with the help of the legless man, who acted as Editor, they started printing a paper and distributing it to all. Now three years had passed and the circulation of the paper, which was a weekly printed in Chinese, was 1,500. This was the work of the man who was at death's door. He was excellent in every way, and was eager and anxious to serve the cause of the mission and the British Empire, which, he considered, had done so much for him and China.

Dr. Lennet Rodgers had experimented for a number of years and had produced from chaulmoogra oil a pure substance known as gynocardate of soda. The new treatment was proving successful, and there was every hope for the lepers. In the Pakhoi hospital there were 150 beds, 100 for men and 50 for women. Money was needed to carry on the work. The oil was expensive, and a large quantity had to be taken at a time, while the treatment had to be continued for two or three years. The children did a great deal of work, making lace, etc. People were afraid to buy the lace, thinking it was infectious, but it was not. Before the lace was sent out it was put into a high pressure sterilizer and no germs were left when it was taken out.

At the conclusion, the Chairman said that the best way to show their appreciation for the address was to subscribe something towards leper work in Pakhoi. Money was urgently needed and of the sum collected half would be given to the Pakhoi Hospital, and the other half to the International Mission amongst lepers. Subscriptions should be sent either to Mrs. J. L. McPherson or Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley.

WAR SAVINGS

TWENTY-SEVENTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members amounting to \$128,318.20 (Straits Currency). The amounts paid in were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 1/2 per cent. Although the issue of this Loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements this Association has made arrangements to continue to invest in this Loan all the moneys received. The membership of the Association has reached 1,244. Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

The subscriptions received last month in local currency amounted to \$60,005, bringing the total received to date to \$2,400,210. The subscriptions in Straits currency received since the last investment amounted to \$20,430.50, bringing the total to \$252,237.01. The subscriptions in Sterling received since the last investment amounted to £710 13s. 8d., bringing the total to £715 13s. 8d. The subscriptions in Gold dollars received since the last investment amounted to G\$224.33, bringing the total to G\$7,331.20. The subscriptions in Pones received since the last investment amounted to P\$1,000, bringing the total to P\$1,000.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.

DELIRIOUS INFLUENZA PATIENT FALLS FROM VERANDA.

Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, into the circumstances surrounding the death of Aurelia Mendoza, a Filipino, who met with her end by jumping or falling from the first floor of the Government Civil Hospital, where she was undergoing treatment for influenza.

Messrs. J. P. Bragan, A. Mauricio and H. Kawabe were the jurors. Dr. Woo, House Physician of the Hospital, stated that the deceased woman was suffering from influenza and her temperature sometimes rose to 103 and 104 degrees. She had stretches of delirium, and on these occasions had to be placed under restraint. About midnight on March 2nd, he received a message that the patient was restless, and he ordered her to be tied to the bed.

A Japanese nurse stated that, while on duty in the early morning of March 3rd, she noticed the deceased getting out of her bed and walking about the ward. Witness took her back and tied her ankles and wrists to the bedposts. She also sent for Dr. Woo, who, however, did not come, as he did not think it necessary, but ordered her to tie up the patient. At about 5 a.m. she received a message that the patient was missing, and witness tried to find her. While going down the stairs she met two ward boys carrying the deceased up. Dr. McKenny was informed, and, after examining the patient, pronounced life extinct.

An amah employed at the Hospital deposed that she visited the deceased at 4.30 a.m. and washed her. Noticing that the patient's bandages were loose, she tied up the deceased's ankles and wrists.

Dr. McKenny stated that death was due to fracture of the skull. If the patient had been under his direct charge and he had received a message that she was delirious he would have considered it necessary to see her himself. Only a part of the veranda of the wards were barred.

Mr. Wood said he thought that, from the evidence, the jury would bring in a verdict of "accidental death." The Japanese nurse had stated that she had formed Dr. Woo that the patient was restless, but, apparently, he did not think it necessary to go and examine the patient's condition. Dr. McKenny stated that he would have thought it necessary to see the patient himself had he received such a message. The only instructions the nurse received were to tie up the patient. These she carried out, and later, when the amah visited the patient, she found the knots had become loosened and tied them tight. This, however, did not seem to be satisfactory. The patient was in a delirious condition, and, after loosening her knots, walked out to the veranda and fell over. The jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental Death," adding that "if, in the opinion of the medical authorities, it was desirable that the unbarred portions of the Hospital should be barred, the jury would like to see it carried out." They were of the opinion that all concerned had carried out their duties efficiently.

SPORT.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The first meeting is fixed for Saturday, April 6th, the provisional programme being as under:-

- 1.-Half-mile race for subs. of this season that have run and not won an official race, with allowances.
- 2.-Gymkhana Steeple. One mile.
- 3.-Class Handicap for Chinese ponies, A Class. Once round.
- 4.-Bumble Puppy event.
- 5.-Class Handicap for all China ponies, B Class. Once round.
- 6.-One mile race for subs. of any season, winners penalised.
- 7.-One-and-a-quarter Mile Handicap for all China ponies.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Four matches were played, yesterday, in the Hongkong C.C. tournament, the results being as follows:

- OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.
A. Morris beat E. Crocker, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.
- OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.
A. H. Rumbold and G. Manley beat B. W. Bradbury and F. G. Thomson, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.
- CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."
W. W. Henderson (res. 4/0) beat R. M. Henderson (res. 3/0), 10-8, 6-4.
- MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
A. D. Humphreys and Mrs. Armstrong (own 30) beat A. E. Crocker and Mrs. Stark (own 15.1), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.
OPEN SINGLES.—Tan Teoh Lee v. A. H. Crocker; Yew-Man Tam v. Chiu Bin Koh; F. A. Rodmond v. R. Townsend.
CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Miss Robinson and A. B. Raworth (own 4/0) v. Miss Gordon and Capt. Gray (res. 15/0); Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. A. D. Humphreys v. C. O. Hidding (res. 1/0); Major Ardine and G. A. Hidding (res. 1/0).
CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES CLASS "B."—W. W. Henderson (res. 15) v. E. Lammert (res. 3/0).

FALSE TRADE MARK CASE.

PROSECUTION BY MESSRS. ALEXANDER ROSS & CO.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in possession, for sale, of certain police whistles to which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley prosecuted. Mr. A. W. Smith, of Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co., stated that his firm imported Police whistles into the Colony and did a good business in them in the Coast Ports and Canton. On February 20th he visited a hawker's stall in Peel Street and saw certain police-whistles offered for sale there which bore the trade-mark of Alexander Ross & Co., but were not genuine.

Sergeant Hollands gave evidence that the whistles were exposed for sale. Inspector Grant stated that at the Central Police Station defendant made a statement that he bought the whistles from another Chinese. He had sold one that morning, the Police had seized another, and there were ten more on his stall. These latter were subsequently handed over to witness by the defendant.

Defendant corroborated the evidence given by the Inspector, and said he did not know that a false trade-mark had been used.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$25.

Another Chinese was charged with selling the whistles to the first defendant. Defendant stated that he was asked by the first defendant to go to Canton and buy police-whistles bearing Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co.'s trade-mark.

Mr. Lindsell: Are these whistles becoming a menace to Alexander Ross & Co?

Mr. Bowley: They are under-selling.

Mr. Smith: I may tell your worship that we have just sent an order for 1,500 dozen whistles. Had it not been for these infringements we might have ordered far more.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$25.

AN INCURRIBLE THIEF.

FOUR PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with maliciously damaging a counter and stealing a quantity of brass from No. 229, Des Vaux Road.

Defendant was found by a constable early on Sunday morning, in a by-way off Morrison Street, breaking up several brass rails, which, it was subsequently found, he had stolen from an empty house. Defendant had four previous convictions against him for larceny.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour. Defendant will be banished upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

SERVANT GIRL ATTACKS HER MISTRESS.

CHOPPERS USED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese servant girl was charged with wounding and cutting her mistress.

It appears that the mistress accused the girl of stealing a purse, and heated words were exchanged. Defendant is then alleged to have picked up a chopper and attacked her mistress so furiously that the woman had to be sent to hospital. The girl, too, bore marks of violence.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

TREASURE-TROVE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing a bundle of clothing belonging to another Chinese.

Defendant stated that he was taking a walk round the town when he came across the bundle, containing some coats, and, feeling cold, took it away for use as a coverlet.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

GAMBLING AND THEFT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese, unemployed, belonging to the China Mail, was charged with gambling and theft.

Defendant was arrested in Wa. On Street for gambling, and when searched at the Police Station type metal was found on him. Defendant's excuse was that he melted down the lead with the intention of using it in the linotype machine, but, absent-mindedly put it in his pockets. He was about to return to the office with the metal when he was arrested.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to four weeks' hard labour for stealing and fined him \$3 for gambling.

A TROUBLESOME BOY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a little boy pleaded guilty to snatching a jade bracelet from a little Chinese girl.

Defendant attempted to snatch the bracelet with a penknife, but was prevented from doing so by a Chinese woman.

Defendant's mother stated that the boy was very troublesome and had been caught by her on several occasions. He refused to go to school.

Mr. Wood ordered defendant to receive six strokes with the birch.

SNATCHING FROM A CHILD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching a gold-studded (rotten) bag from a child in Shanghai Street.

Defendant was caught and handed by another Chinese, and offered the excuse that he was hungry.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

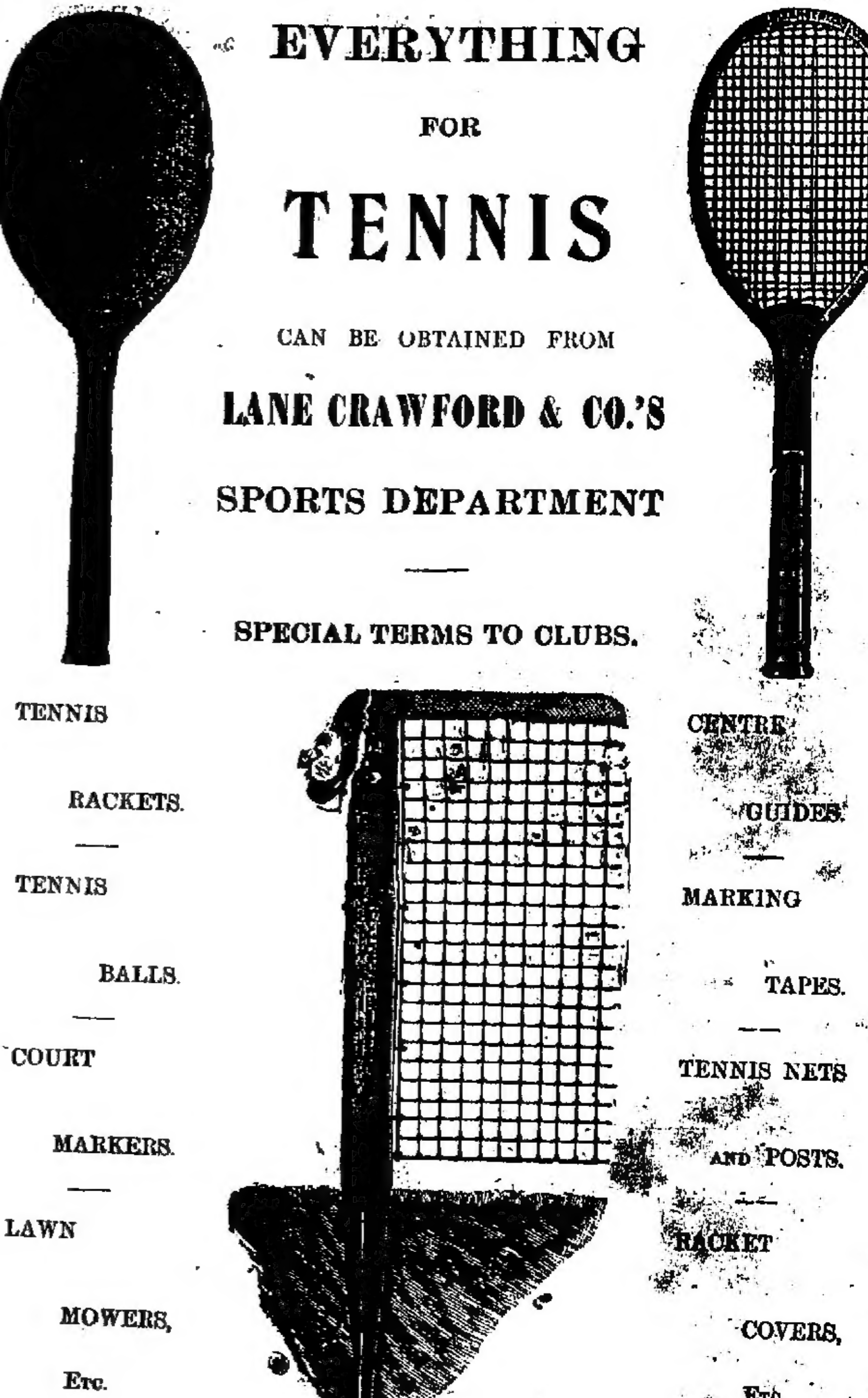
EVERYTHING FOR TENNIS

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

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SPORTS DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS.



TENNIS RACKETS, TENNIS BALLS, COURT MARKERS, LAWN MOWERS, Etc.

CENTRE GUIDES, MARKING TAPES, TENNIS NETS AND POSTS, RACKET COVERS, Etc.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

FREDONY & VAUDEVILLE CO.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

FREDONY PRESENTS

The Cosmopolitan Symphony.

Impersonating the World's Greatest Composers.

MISS ASTA ERICSEN, a soprano with a wonderful voice.

MDLLE. LEONA, in her dancing creations.

SELECTED PICTURE PROGRAMME

CIRCUS MARY

produced by Lucius Henderson.

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00 and 70 cents.

Matinee—Thursday, March 13th, at 9.15 p.m.

IRIS

From the Play by Sir A. W. Pinero.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 25, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Just arrived

NEW

MILLINERY

Semi-trimmed Straws

and

Panamas.

Muslin Blouses, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

MR. H. W. BIRD wishes to thank those
Justices of the Peace who voted
for him at the recent election.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [451]

CARVALHO & CO.

DR. ARTHUR DE CARVALHO having
returned to the Colony, Mr. EDWARD
J. NORONHA, who has been acting during
his absence, ceases to be the Manager of the
above firm from this date.
CARVALHO & CO.,
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [452]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Office of the Company at NOON on
SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th
March, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be pro-
posed that, owing to the consulting
Committee being now made up to the
maximum number of eight, the remuneration
to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to
\$8,000.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [457]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"EURYLOCHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's
risk. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
March 11th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godown, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Steamer's Godown
and all Goods remaining undelivered
and all Goods remaining subject to rent
after March 11th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before March 31st, or they will not be re-
cognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [458]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY
(WEDNESDAY), March 12th, 1919,
at 2.30 P.M.
SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS—
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing
Table, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm Chairs,
Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels,
Dresser, Crockery and Glassware, Rugs, Curios,
and a long line of Sundries.

Also:
1 Piano by John Broadwood & Sons.
2 Remington Typewriters.
1 Underwood Typewriter.
1 Barlock "
1 Yost "
1 Violin.
1 Camera.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 10th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,
March 14th, 1919, at 2.00 P.M. at his
Sales Room,
1500 lbs. ALUM CRYSTALS.
10 cases AUSTRALIAN BACON 2800 lbs.
in good condition.
Dealers especially invited to attend this
sale.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,
March 14th, 1919, at 2.00 P.M. at his
Sales Room,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Boots and Shoes, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Watches, Soap, Shirts, Collars, Straw Hats,
Spare Roller Skates and a long line of
Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [454]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
21, Praya East,
Hongkong.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY

MANAGER or MANAGERESS. Appli-
cations should be sent to the—
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
The Diocesan Boys' School. [453]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of Members
of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY,
MARCH 26TH, at 3.30 P.M., presently in the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the
purpose of considering and, if thought fit,
passing the following resolution:—
"That Clause VI of the Rules and
Regulations of the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce should be
amended to read as follows:—
"The Committee shall consist of ten
Members, all of whom shall be British
or Representatives of British Firms, to be
elected at the Annual Meeting of the
Chamber, and they shall hold
Office for one year. Vacancies occur-
ring during the year shall be filled up
by the Committee."
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [454]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the

Members of the HONGKONG
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH,
1919, at 4 o'clock, presently in the CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED
BANK BUILDING, for the following
purposes:—
1. To receive the Report and Accounts
of the Committee for the year ended
31st December, 1918.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [455]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SIXTY-THIRD YEARLY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company
will be held at the Company's Office, St.
George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M., on WEDNES-
DAY, MARCH 27TH, 1919, for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1918, and electing Directors
and Auditors.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from 19th March to the 26th
March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [456]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY

GENERAL MEETING of the Members
of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in
the Club House on FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH,
1919, at 5.30 P.M.
By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1919. [452]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in
ordering Subscription Grills for the
next RACE MEETING will be held at the
Jockey Club Offices on MONDAY
next, MARCH 17TH, current, at 5 P.M.
By Order,
T. F. ROUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, March 6th, 1919. [451]

THE GREEN ISLAND COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at
the Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March,
1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the Directors for the year
ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a
Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th
March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd
March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1919. [452]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be
held at the Office of the General Agents,
Fodder's Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH
27TH, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 24th
March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [450]

INTIMATIONS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, intends at an early
date to apply to the Legislative Council of
Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert its
silver Capital into gold.
A copy of the proposed Bill can be
inspected at the Offices of the undersigned.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1919.
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARTSON,
Solicitors for
THE BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD. [434]

ELIZA SCHUMACHER.

INFORMATION is desired as to the
whereabouts of ELIZA SCHUMACHER,
an American Citizen, believed to be in South
China. Something to her advantage.
GEO. K. HALL REUTON & CO.,
York Buildings,
Chater Road,
Hongkong [435]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in
Scotland, is open for engagements.
Write—
Government Civil Hospital. [441]

G R

1919-20.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the R. N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on
March 20th, 1919, from persons desirous of
supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread,
Cheese, Pure Cows' Milk, Aerated Waters,
Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for
the year ending March 31st, 1920.
Printed Forms of Tender and further
particulars can be obtained at the R.N.
Hospital.
The right to reject the lowest or any
Tender is reserved.
G. A. DREAPER,
Surgeon Captain.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, March 10th, 1919. [444]

WANTED.

A competent EUROPEAN DINING
ROOM SUPERINTENDENT to take
charge of the Dining Room of the TAJ
MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay. Salary up to
Rs. 400— with free board and quarters to
a capable man. Please apply, with copies of
testimonials to the—
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE HINDIA HOTELS CO., LTD.,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Bombay. [443]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER to teach
English Lessons to a Chinese Lady.
Apply to—
Box No. 19,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [442]

WANTED.

WANTED by an old established and
well-known Manchester Piece Goods
House, AGENT on commission basis for
Hongkong and Swatow.
Address Box No. 428,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [432]

TO LET.

2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of
Hongkong Club Annex.
Apply to—
THE SECRETARY. [417]

TO LET.

From 16th April 1919.
1ST FLOOR, No. 28, NATHAN ROAD,
Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises.)
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage
Company, Ltd. [406]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. 81

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITEFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY
BAY, next to our Glass Factory,
consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for
storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
245, Des Voeux Road Central. 140

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. 114

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"K.Y.E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S

HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

all the time and labour expended, yield
a return of only half-a-million sterling,
the steel having been treated in such
a way as to render it useless for
any other purpose. In the circumstances
it certainly does not seem worth
while to wrangle over the question of the
equitable distribution of these vessels
amongst the Powers. The relative
strength of the different nations on the
sea would, presumably, remain unaltered,
and, so long as that condition is to be
maintained, it would be better if the
Navies were reduced proportionately
all round, rather than increased. The
justification for accelerated naval con-
struction for some years past has been the
challenge thrown down by Germany, but,
under the terms of the preliminary
peace, she and the other members of the
Quadruplex are to be rendered impotent
for evil in the future both on land and
sea. They are to be deprived of their
Navies, and their Armies are to be re-
duced to a level that will render aggres-
sion impossible. The fortifications of
Heligoland and the fortresses command-
ing the Baltic are to be razed, while the
Kiel Canal is to become an international
waterway. There is to be a complete
suppression of Germany's submarine
equipment, and an end put to submarine
warfare. The German Army is to be
limited to 300,000 men, formed into
fifteen divisions of infantry and five
divisions of cavalry, and the manufac-
ture of war-material and aeroplanes—
whether for commercial or military use—
is to be severely restricted. The energy
hitherto dissipated in preparations
for the war which has ended so disas-
trously for its authors will be needed
henceforth for industrial purposes, the
Reparation Committee of the Paris Con-
ference having arrived at the conclusion
that the enemy countries should be re-
quired to pay twenty-four thousand
millions sterling to the Allies—part im-
mediately and the balance by instalments
spread over a period of from twenty-five
to thirty-five years. The French dele-
gates are of opinion that a thousand
millions sterling should be demanded
forthwith in merchandise, material, ton-
nage, gold, and foreign securities. It is
estimated that Germany can supply
timber to the value of £20,000,000, and, of
course, she possesses very valuable de-
posits of coal and other minerals. Upon
her shoulders will fall the greater part
of the burden, and that is only just, as
she was primarily responsible for the
sufferings which the world has endured
during the past four years.

DEATH.

Simoes.—At the Shanghai General Hos-
pital, on March 8th, Maria Theresa
(Terre), the beloved wife of C. P.
Simoes, aged 24 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE APPROACH OF PEACE.

It is understood that the Peace Congress
between the Allies and the Central
European Powers will begin its de-
liberations early next month. When
the complexity of the task confront-
ing the representatives of the Allied
Powers at the Paris Conference is borne
in mind the progress which has been
made must satisfy the most optimistic
anticipations. In addition to the ques-
tion of the peace terms to be imposed
upon the Central Powers there is the
difficulty of reconciling the conflicting
territorial claims of the different races
in Eastern Europe, some of whom have
already come into armed conflict with
one another. Happily, the five big
Powers have been able to adjust their
views to one another and to check the
impetuosity of the smaller States. There
is still some difference of opinion as to
what shall be done with the surrendered
German warships, the proposal to destroy
them being favoured by the British and
Americans and opposed by the French,
who argue that, being unable to under-
take a big naval programme, they should
receive the major portion of the Fleet.
Against this can be set the fact that Gt.
Britain's naval losses have been more than
double those of all her allies combined.
At first sight it would appear wasteful
to sink vessels upon which so much
labour and material have been expended,
but, unless they can be put to some good
use, it is obviously the best plan. Their
conversion into merchantmen would
involve very extensive alterations, and,
even then, their enormous coal consump-
tion would render them unsuitable.
Again, we are told that many are
obsolete, and that there would be great
difficulty in obtaining the necessary
spare parts for them, while to break them
up would occupy three years, and, after

For giving a false name and address to
a pawn-broker, when pawning some
articles, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr.
R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yes-
terday.

Malini, the master magician, gave
another successful performance at the
City Hall last night, further demonst-
rating that he is a conjuror and an illusion-
ist of a type seldom seen in the Far East.
He gives three more performances to-
night, to-morrow and on Saturday—and
those who have not yet witnessed his
marvellous dexterity should not miss the
opportunity.

The annual general meeting of the
members of the Hongkong General Cham-
ber of Commerce will be held on March
26th. It will be preceded by an extra-
ordinary general meeting to consider a
proposal to amend the regulations in
such a way that the Committee shall con-
sist of ten members "all of whom shall
be British or representatives of British
firms."

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 11th.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

The Allied Ministers in Peking held
a meeting on March 7th to discuss
whether it was necessary to send a note
of warning to the Peking Government in
regard to the suspension of the Peace
Conference. The Japanese Minister
stated that a note of warning was un-
necessary as peace negotiations were in
progress.

The British, French, American, and
Italian Ministers have visited the Wei-
chiaoping and handed to the Acting
Minister of Foreign Affairs a note, re-
questing the Peking Government not to
use the War Participation loan from
Japan for internal strife or other pur-
poses.

President Hsu Shih-chang has con-
vened a meeting of the Ministers of
various Boards to consider the matter.
The Allied Ministers were informed that
the loan would not be used for war pur-
poses, till after the internal peace nego-
tiations were concluded.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The leaders of various political asso-
ciations in Peking are proposing to form
a strong party to elect Fung Kuo-chang,
the ex-President, as Vice-President.
Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, has de-
cided to proceed to Chang Teh in
Honam to inspect certain troops.
The Peking Government has decided to
send the Shensi troops to Ki Lung-kiang.

SCARCITY OF RICE.

It is reported that, owing to the
generous contributions and assistance
received from the leaders in various
places, the scarcity of rice is now not so
acute. Large quantities of rice are being
imported to Canton, and the price is
falling.

A PROTECTED LOAN.

The Directors of the Canton-Hankow
Railway Company, whose term of office
will shortly expire, are negotiating with
a certain bank in Hongkong for a loan of
one million dollars. The loan, it is said,
will be returned by daily instalments of
\$1,000 from the receipts of the railway,
which will be given as security.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

"THE HONGKONG BED."

In memory of the Barnardo Boys who
died in the War it is proposed to provide
a "Hongkong Bed," for which purpose
the sum of \$3,300 is required for invest-
ment in National Funds. Subscriptions
are invited during Lent. For the first
week the following have been received:—

C. Thorne	.....\$100
C. Gerkin	..... 25
W. Q. Pattenden	..... 25
Andrew Torben	..... 25
Mrs. J. W. Taylor	..... 20
Mrs. Sacks	..... 20
Mrs. Black	..... 10
Mrs. W. G. Humphreys	..... 10
J. Kennedy Gilson	..... 10
F. C. Hall	..... 10
Major Walmsley	..... 10
Mrs. Ritchie	..... 10
F. B. Bowley	..... 10
Mrs. Adams	..... 7
Mrs. Frances	..... 11

.....\$305

The Hon. Treasurer is Mrs. H. E.

Pollock, 123, The Peak.

SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET:

FRANCE TO DEMAND MAJOR PORTION.

**GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S
DIFFICULT POSITION.****ZIONIST CLAIMS TO PALESTINE
RECOGNISED.****PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE PEACE
DELEGATES:**

"THE SERVANTS OF SEVEN HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE."

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN FLEET.ITS DESTRUCTION OPPOSED BY
FRANCE.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
Considerable comment has been caused in France owing to British naval opinion favouring the destruction of the 74 German warships which have been surrendered to the Allies.

This proposal is criticised as wasteful and it is suggested that the ships could be converted for commercial purposes.
"In reply to that suggestion the British state that before being surrendered those ships were deprived of highly complicated apparatus for the control of gunfire.

Certain essential machinery was surreptitiously removed, and the steel was treated by a process of manufacture rendering it useless for any other purpose.

FRANCE WILL DEMAND MAJOR
PORTION.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
France will probably demand the major portion of the German Fleet for her own use, not being now able to undertake a new naval building programme.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DENMARK'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, March 4th.

It is believed that the Commission appointed by the Peace Conference, in examining Danish claims, recommends the creation of a third zone in Schleswig, south of the zones already claimed by the Danes.

The Commission also recommends that the new zone shall be militarily occupied by the Allies.

**"THE SERVANTS OF SEVEN
HUNDRED MILLIONS."**

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

President Wilson, addressing a Conference of Governors and Mayors, said that it was perfectly understood in Paris that the Peace Conference was meeting as the masters of nobody, but as the servants of seven hundred millions. "If we show that we want to serve any interests but theirs, we become candidates for the most lasting discredit that could ever attach to men in history."

**DAZZLING SUCCESS OF THE
SMALLER NATIONS.**

LONDON, March 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Banquet in London, said that he was returning to Paris to do his best to bring the Conference to a speedy conclusion because all the world was thirsting for peace.

The little nations had won dazzling success at the Conference but the real danger lay in their emulating the faults of the big nations. He warned them of the futility of the idea that they would strengthen their power merely by increasing their territory.

PALESTINE.

ZIONIST CLAIMS ACCEDDED TO.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
Zionist claims presented no difficulty to the Peace Conference, the Conference being unanimous in giving Palestine a mandate from the League of Nations, with Great Britain as the Mandatory Power.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.THE GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULT
POSITION.

LONDON, March 4th.

The news from Germany indicates that the Government's position is at present very difficult. It is threatened with reaction on one side and proletarian dictatorship on the other.

The masses, who have lost all confidence in the Weimar Assembly and its moderate Coalition Ministry, are demanding extreme democratic measures such as socialisation of wealth and the supremacy of the Soviets in the direction of public affairs.

The Government is taking measures to extend State control over the mines and industrial syndicates, but, up to the present, have been resolute against the Soviet system.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.AMERICAN DISAPPROVAL OF
SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

Senator Lodge has prepared a resolution proposing that the Senate should declare that the League of Nations' draft be not approved, and that the American Commissioners be urged to proceed immediately with the work of concluding peace with Germany.

MARQUIS SAONIJ'S VIEWS.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
Marquis Saoniji, landing at Marseilles, made a statement that Japan desired to see the League of Nations ensure a freer civilization. It was the duty of men of every class, creed, and colour to help build an indestructible barrier against the forces hindering the progress of the world.

Regarding China and Japan, he hoped that the world would realise how fully Japan was prepared to meet China half way in all future dealings, to bring confidence and co-operation in developing both countries.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
France and Belgium will never permit the west bank of the Rhine to become the base of a future German offensive.

POLAND.

EASTERN GUARANTOR OF PEACE.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
Regarding Poland, France's idea is to create Poland an eastern guarantor of peace just as France is the guarantor on the west.

THE LYONS FAIR.

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
Four thousand firms have taken space for exhibition in the Lyons Fair building. Never has a French city seen such a display of goods.

A LONG-RANGE GUN.

SENT TO PARIS AS A MEMENTO.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
A big "Bertha," which shelled Paris from a great distance, has been sent to Paris.

THE CUNARD LINE.

CHERBOURG A PORT OF CALL.

PARIS, February 25th.

A Havas message says:—
The Cunard line is preparing to make Cherbourg a port of call.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSAILANT.

COURT-MARTIAL ON FRIDAY.

PARIS, March 4th.

The court-martial for the trial of Cottin, M. Clemenceau's assailant, has been fixed for March 14th.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

THE LAIBACH INCIDENT.

LONDON, March 5th.

The Press Bureau states:—A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council, this afternoon, appointed Generals Gordon (Great Britain), Savy (France), Trent (United States), and Segre (Italy) to form a Commission to inquire into the Laibach incident.

BELGIUM AND THE 1839 TREATY.

M. Tardieu presented the report of the Belgian Commission. Its conclusions, which favoured the revision of the Treaty of 1839, have been adopted.

**REPRESENTATION OF SMALLER
POWERS.**

The decision regarding the representation of the smaller powers on the Financial and Economic Commissions will be taken on Monday.

**THE INTERRUPTION OF NEGOTIA-
TIONS AT SPA.**

The Council discussed the interruption of the negotiations at Spa.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

MORE INTERESTING FIGURES.

LONDON, March 1st.

The White Paper on the Army Establishment gives the following figures of the Armies to be maintained after demobilisation:—

Mesopotamia and North Persia.—1,750 officers and 28,950 men, British; and 4,000 officers and 59,000 men, Indian.

Home and Colonial Establishments, including the troops in Russia.—16,000 officers and 225,000 men.

The numbers in course of demobilisation are:—British, 1,150,000; Indian, 73,000; Dominions, 325,000.

**FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.**

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

**HIGHER EDUCATION IN
SINGAPORE.**

THE NUCLEUS OF A UNIVERSITY.

SINGAPORE, March 11th.

The report of the Committee appointed to advise as to a scheme for the advancement of education, preparatory to the establishment of a University in Singapore, recommends the establishment of a College for Higher Education, known as Raffles College. This could be both a centenary memorial and the nucleus of the future university. The college should be affiliated to the London University. Women should be admitted.

**THE "NORE" AND "NOVARA"
INCIDENT.**ANOTHER VESSEL TO BE SENT
FROM HOME.

SINGAPORE, March 11th.

The Secretary of State has sent a telegram to H.E. the Governor that a vessel would be sent to take the passengers booked by the *Nore* and *Novara*. It is understood the vessel will be here in April.

MINESWEEPERS' DEFENDANTS.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Provident Fund for Sea Fishermen, recently, Mr. Charles Jeffs (Grimsby) said it was proposed to appeal to the country for something like half a million sterling for the benefit of the dependants of fishermen and minesweepers who had lost their lives during the war. Unfortunately the number was very great. In Grimsby alone they had over 600 widows and 1,500 orphans left by the war. The country should rise to the occasion and give the money required to build and endow homes for the bereaved, so that the widows and orphans should not suffer materially.

PASSAGES AND PAUPERS.

CIVIL SERVICE INTERESTS.

A LAMENT FROM INDIA.

In England nowadays it appears that Government is resolved that those who have laboured faithfully throughout the war shall not suffer during the period of reorganisation. It is true that during the last four years labour at home has received wages which, in spite of war prices, should have enabled it to lay by for the meagre days of peace; but a natural inclination towards furs, pianos and other such pleasant things having in many cases prevented this, a bill is meditated fixing the wages of labour at their present high level for some six months, at the end of which time it is, courageously, anticipated that the prices of necessities will have dropped. For the same reason, although we have it on the highest authority that war is now for ever ended, the munition workers are to be kept on making munitions at the modest remuneration of £8 to £14 a week for some time longer. The sentiment which inspires these measures is highly commendable, although some captious critics have expressed a hope that it may find a more practical and economical expression.

Since, therefore, it has been publicly declared that the labourer is worthy not only of his hire, but of special protective legislation besides, we hope that it is not unduly impertinent to speculate upon what Government intends to do for those of its servants who with rising prices and in many cases (owing to the block in promotion) seriously reduced incomes, have foregone leave and laboured all through the war, not in the pleasant land of England but in the dusty plains of India.

DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

We have all heard much of the magnificent part which India has played in the war. Has not the great Mr. Montagu himself declared that her efforts were only rivaled in the country? This raises the interesting question as to how, in spite of those conditions, so great an army was raised, and those who have had personal experience of the recruiting campaign in a certain province which covered itself with honour seem to have been impressed with the notion that the district officer played a not unimportant part in the matter. Some even go so far as to say that without the sundry bureaucrats who found the recruits, and the English officers who weeded them out, trained and led them, India's war efforts might have been confined to a million or so of eloquent speeches. Such preposterous statements are, very properly, as a rule, ignored as is the part played by the Sahib during the last four years.

The air of India, which commonly harbours only dust and mosquitoes, is now thick with promises of reward, but Government servants realise that none of it is likely to come their way. How, indeed, can anyone nowadays remain ignorant of the great democratic truth that the man who talks and strikes and makes things unpleasant for Government deserves more consideration than he who, owing to some old-fashioned idea of duty and loyalty, sticks to his work in silence? That the future is likely to give the Government servant even less praise, power and pelf than he is at present supposed to enjoy, seems undoubted; nevertheless, he still nourishes the seemingly modest but possibly presumptuous hope that some minute fraction of the general consideration for labour may, in the immediate future be conceded to him also.

During the war two things have been increasing: the size of English families in India and the price of passages home. At the present time the connection of thought between the two is obvious. Children who in 1914 were infants in arms now require a half ticket on both train and ship. The increase of a family from one to two or three necessitates the extra expense of a ticket for nurse or governess, and for so numerous a party over the train fare from the Punjab to Bombay is considerable. Not for anything but these criminals who have preyed during the last decade to give England as many as five or six budding citizens. Let them, with heads bent low under the burden of debt, learn to estimate the guilt of their paterfamilias, and let us hope that they may later on improve upon their supercilious offspring in such extreme cases we venture to think that the natural disapproval of Government might, at this time, be tempered with mercy. Its views on the subject are too well known to be liable to misconception. It has nothing to reproach itself with in the way of having softened the lot of the Government official and his family during the last four years. No weakness has been shown in protecting them against profiteering in the hills (with the exception of Simla—but Simla is, of course, always an exception), of mitigating the pecuniary disaster of frequent transfer, or of providing them with suitable houses at a price which they could afford to pay. In all such respects Government has maintained the most consistent attitude of complete indifference. Without, however, abandoning the two important, unwritten axioms—"the private welfare of our servants is nothing to us" and "Government cannot consider women and children,"—it seems just possible that, in the present situation, a somewhat milder policy might actually pay Government better.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Briefly stated the position is this. The women and children are here in India, and 6,000 miles of sea separate them from England—and education. The average savings during the last four years of the married Government servant may be stated as—The present price of passages home is so clearly printed in the shipping lists that we may refrain from quoting it. Return tickets are, of course, not issued, and although this seems to rouse a reasonable hope that Government servants will not be expected to return to India, no announcement to this effect has yet been made. The insoluble problem, therefore, arises as to how the Government servant is to transport his family across those 6,000 miles of sea, discover a suitable school prepared to take them at a figure which he can pay, live while at home in a manner calculated to recuperate his health, and finally bring himself—and his wife also if he is so unreasonable as to desire to have her with him—out to India again. This is the problem which at this time confronts the majority of Government servants, and for those who depend upon the wages of exile only, it is, indeed, insoluble. To Government, however, all things are possible.

Not for a second do we venture to suggest that a man who has served Government for four, six or eight years, without furlough, has any right to expect to go home at last, spend his leave there, comparatively free from money troubles, and return to this country not more than £100 or so in debt. Such an idea is clearly preposterous. But turning from the unimportant matter of right to the all-important one of expediency, it seems possible that in this matter justice, nay even generosity (if one may mention an old-fashioned word rapidly falling into disuse) may pay Government better than the usual procedure. That a prolonged period of arduous work in India saps the vitality seems undoubted. That private debt has a tendency to distract the mind from official matters is, perhaps, equally true. The Government servant, therefore, whose vitality is low and whose private affairs trouble him, is probably worth only half as much to Government as if he were in good health and easy circumstances. The war has taught not a few lessons as to the increased efficiency of workers whose hours were shortened and the conditions of their home life improved. It is manifestly to the advantage of Government, therefore, that a considerable proportion of servants should recuperate their energies at home as soon as possible, but it seems equally clear that without Government assistance with regard to passages home, and an increase of furlough pay, your Government servant will be reluctant or unable to take leave. Should this result in a number of officers breaking down or dying, the inconvenience to Government might be considerable.

WRIT SARCASTIC.

In certain American cotton plantations in the south, in the good old days, it was believed it paid better to work your negroes out giving them a maximum of work and a minimum of food, and when they were done for to buy others in their place. As a business proposition (from the Government point of view) this sounds attractive, but it depends upon certain conditions, and was even at the best not without its drawbacks. Where it became necessary to cultivate the cotton in a more technical manner, or when the supply of slaves at a moderate price became limited, the "negro method," as it may be called, proved uneconomical. In the case of the Indian Government and its servants, although the analogy may seem close, there are still further complications. Your broken down slave could always be sold for what he would fetch; your broken down Government official, on the contrary, receives a pension, and even should this be cut down, as is customary, to the lowest possible figure, yet the payment of a number of such pensions must prove a vast expense to Government. Moreover the supply of English Government servants seems likely under the new regime to be a diminishing quantity. Men will undoubtedly be available, but they will be of a different class, perhaps of the class which has found striking pay it so well; and even if striking proved too strenuous a business in the Indian climate they might find means of privately adding to their incomes, which might have its inconveniences. Considering the aspects of the situation we are driven to believe that it may pay Government best to put itself to some inconvenience, nay even to expense, so that it may obtain the maximum of work for as long a period as possible from the men at present in its employ.

We feel for Government in this matter. Nothing can be more annoying than to be obliged to do something for a servant whose welfare has hitherto not given one a second's concern. But there are times when even custom must give way to expediency, and this seems to be one of them. The future interests of Government undoubtedly require that its slaves slip of the pen, we mean of course its Government servants—should have leave under conditions which will enable them to regain health and energy and return to harness after the shortest possible interval. To ensure this we fear that Government must be prepared either to charter boats to take its servants home free, or to secure special pre-war prices from the shipping companies, and that it must also face up to disbursing considerable sums of money on increased furlough allowances to cover the great cost of living at home.

It will naturally be most painful to Government to do any of these things, but it is to be feared that the alternative of continuing its time-honoured policy of laissez faire with regard to such matters may eventually run it into even greater inconvenience and expense.—Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore).

COTTON CULTURE IN CHINA.EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IN
FORMATION.

Thanks to private Chinese enterprise, (says the *N. Y. Daily News*) plans are taking shape for the establishment in the near future of at least six experimental stations where cotton plants most suitable for particular sections will be determined on and arrangements made for seed distribution to the farmers. An American expert is to be engaged, American seed will be imported and American cotton will be demonstrated. Foreign millowners and others, members of the Millowners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association, for some years have actively endeavoured to arouse popular interest in improving Chinese cotton, and the Peking Government being slow to respond, they themselves were prepared to undertake experimental work when the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, a body composed of Chinese interested in spinning and weaving enterprises in Shanghai, Nankin, Hankow and other cities, came to the fore last week and told the foreigners in effect that they need no longer trouble themselves, that the Chinese had determined to go ahead on their own account and were not in need of foreign assistance.

Credit for this action is largely due to Mr. C. C. Nich, vice-president of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, who in a letter to Mr. James Kerfoot, of the Ewo mills, notified that at a meeting of delegates sent by mills in different parts of China, it had been decided that the Chinese mills shall tax themselves one cent per picul on every picul of Chinese cotton consumed by them, with the object of creating a fund to be used for the purpose of establishing cotton experimental stations in China. This voluntary taxation should yield about Tls. 15,000 annually.

This Chinese association considered it a solemn duty to undertake and finance the whole cotton improving movement, realizing the whole effort was for the good of China and the Chinese people. It is planned to have experimental farms at six points, and while these are as yet undetermined, the most probable localities are Ningpo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and probably another somewhere in the Yangtze, Shanghai district, perhaps in Chekiang. It is practically settled that the land necessary will be arranged for without difficulty in time to start next spring, and special seed has already been sent for from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, which may possibly arrive in time for planting this season.

The work will be under the direction of Mr. J. H. Reiser, professor of agriculture at Nanking University, who has already done considerable experimental work in cotton in connection with the university's agricultural school. Mr. Swindle, a Government commissioner from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, who passed through here last month, was instructed to engage an expert cotton agriculturist to come to Shanghai immediately. There are many varieties of American cotton and several varieties will be required for the special soils and climatic conditions of different sections in China, and to select per plants the services of an American expert are essential. Mr. Swindle's advice was eagerly sought and he was called into consultation with Prof. Reiser, with the result that telegraphic orders for seed were sent to Washington last month and Mr. Swindle sailed with authorization to select and engage the expert.

The goal is the production of a finer and longer staple than that now grown in China, and therein lies the future of a great industry, for it is conceded, with proper cultivation, that China might become a close second to the United States as a grower of the white staple. For the spinning of the finer yarns China is now dependent on imported cotton on which a duty of six mace per picul must be paid, and there are prospects that the duty will be increased to eight mace when the new tariff takes effect. Cotton is duty free in Japan, so Japanese mills have an advantage over local mills using imported cotton. It is believed that China can produce as fine a staple as any country, under proper selection and cultivation, as has been demonstrated with American seed in Shensi, but the Shensi cotton had gradually deteriorated through neglect and failure to renew the stock.

HELPFUL ZEPPELIN BOMBS.

Secrets which have been loyally kept by more than 8,000 war workers were revealed, when, for the first time since August, 1918, permits were given to inspect the Bells-Royce works on the outskirts of Derby. The story of an incident that occurred there two years ago was now told.

In January, 1916, one of a number of Zeppelins that roamed over the midland and northern counties passed over this district, and released all its bombs on an oval cement motor track enclosing the works. Thousands of men and women were at work at the time, but the bombs merely shattered the work of excavating the solid concrete of the track, which had been condemned to make room for new buildings. The workmen were pleased next morning to find that the hardest part of their work had been done for them by German bombs.

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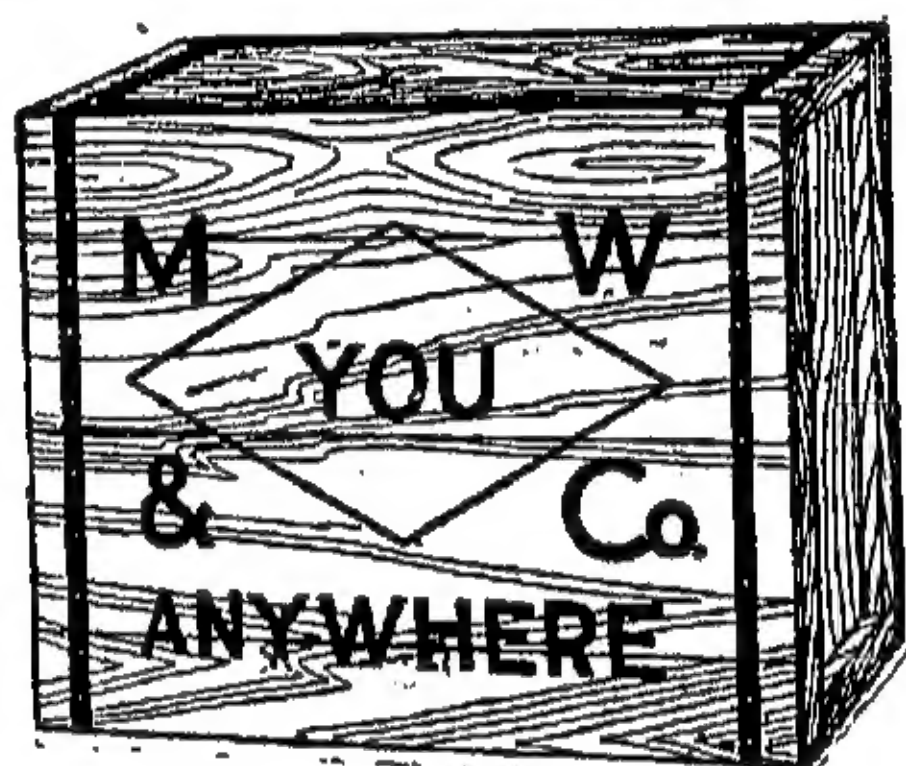
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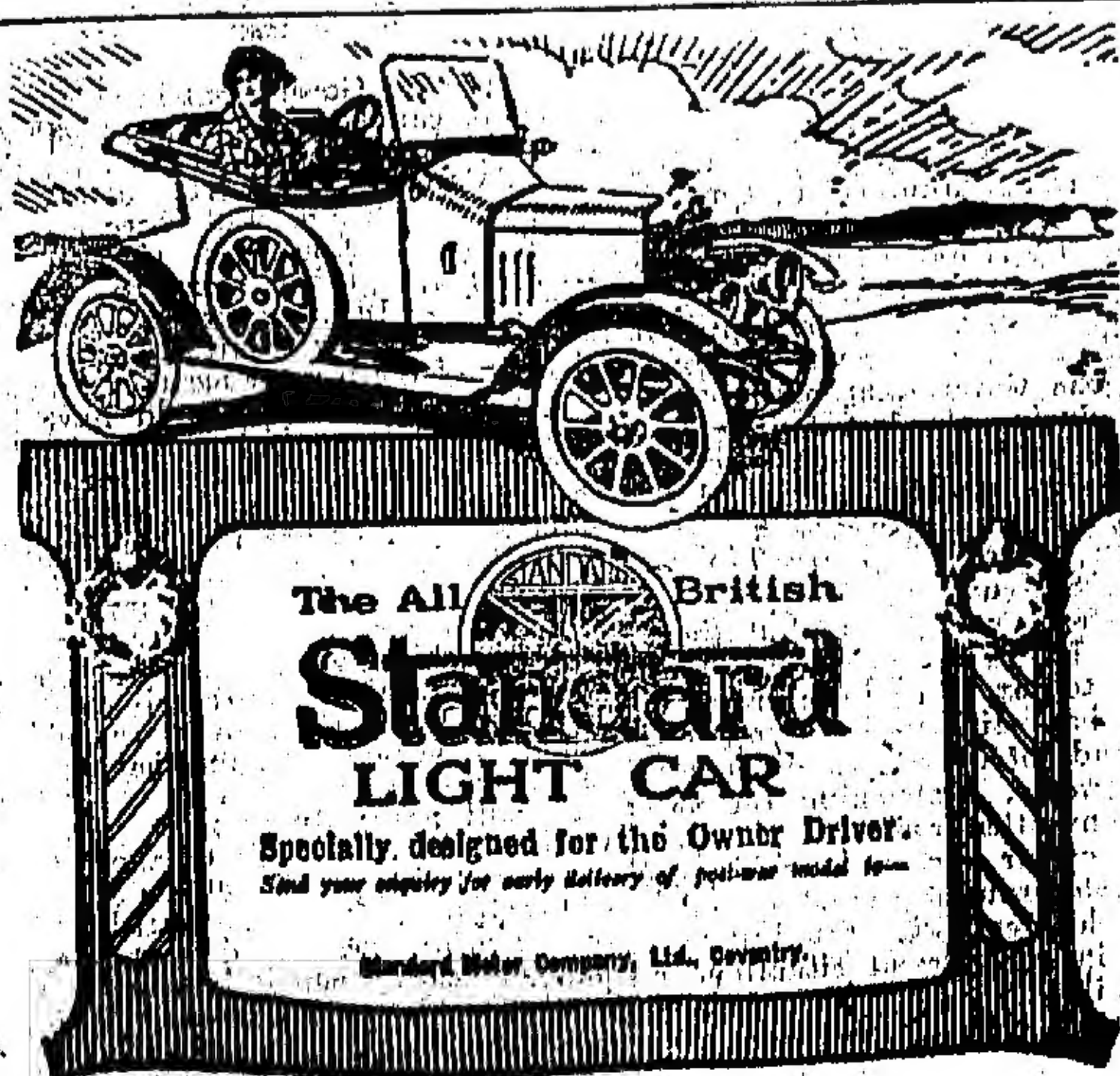
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FUTURE ARMAMENTS. GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY. MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIEW.

A striking article by the late Mr. Roosevelt in the *Kansas City Star* repudiates the idea that America wants a navy as big as the British, and describes the reported intention of Washington to build a navy in rivalry to Great Britain's as "political bluff." Mr. Roosevelt said:

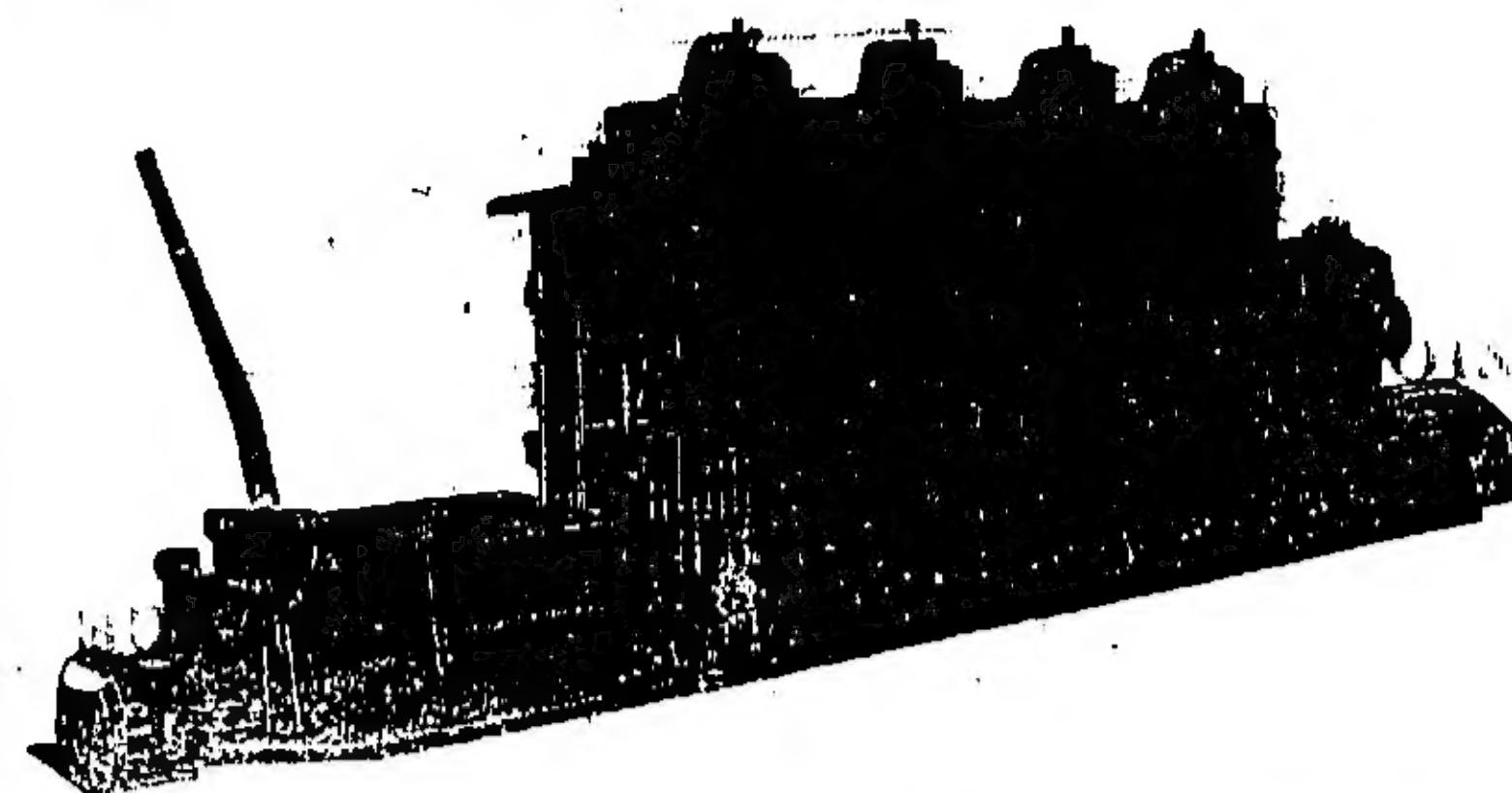
It was announced from the peace ship that President Wilson was going to work for a reduction of naval armaments and for a form of naval agreement which, if it existed four years ago, would have meant Germany's victory and the subjugation not only of Germany's fleet, but of all neutrals like ourselves. At the same time, over here, representatives of the Administration are demanding a navy bigger than that of Great Britain. The only possible interpretation of these facts is that the Administration proposes to threaten Great Britain with having to get in a neck-to-neck competition with America to build the greatest navy in the world, and to do this as a bluff so as to make for Great Britain's fabulous ideas. Under these conditions, the American people should, with common-sense, look at what their own needs are, and at what the needs of their Allies are. Sooner or later any programme will have to be tested by its results, and even if the United States started to emulate Great Britain's Navy the enthusiasm to do so would vanish when it appeared that there was no earthly interest of ours to be served by the action. In winning the present war very many instrumentalities have been necessary. On the whole, the four most important in their order have been: (1) The French Army, (2) the British Navy, (3) the British Army, (4) the Italian Army. Our own gallant army and navy did exceedingly well, but came in so late that the part they played, taking the four-and-a-half years as a whole, does not entitle them to rank with the instrumentalities given above. Great Britain is an island separated from the huge military commonwealth of Europe by very narrow seas, and separated from her own Dominions and Colonies by all the greatest oceans. To her, supremacy in the Navy is a matter of life and death. America ought to have a first-class navy, but if she did not have a ship she might yet secure herself from any invasion. But Great Britain's Empire would not last one week, and she would not make herself safe at home one week if her Navy lost its supremacy. Incidentally to saving herself, the British Navy rendered incalculable service to us during the last four-and-a-half years, and for the last thirty years has been a shield to the United States.

NO MENACE TO THE WORLD.

Great Britain is not a military power in the sense that any of the nations of Continental Europe, or, indeed, Asia, are military powers. She had almost as much difficulty in developing her Army in this war as we had in developing our army. Her Army is no more of a threat to other peoples than ours is. Therefore, we Americans find ourselves, as regards the British Navy, in this position, that it is of vital consequence to Great Britain to have the greatest Navy in the world; it is emphatically not of any consequence to us to have as big a navy as Great Britain, for we are not in the slightest danger from Great Britain, and in all ordinary circumstances the British Navy can be counted upon as a help to the United States, and never as a menace. In such circumstances, to set ourselves to work to build a navy in rivalry with Great Britain's, and, above all, to do this as political bluff, is worse than silly. Our own navy should be ample to protect our own coasts, and to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. There are in Europe and Asia several great military commonwealths, each one of which will, in all probability, always possess a far more formidable army than ours, even though, as I earnestly hope, we adopt some development of universal military training on the lines of the Swiss system. Therefore, it is of the highest consequence that our navy should be second to that of Great Britain. The analogy with the French army is complete. The French army would not have been able to hold the German army, and be the chief factor in Germany's military overthrow. The British Navy could not have averted Germany's complete victory. Great Britain is separated by narrow seas from the military Powers of Continental Europe. We are separated from them by the width of the ocean.

In the circumstances, it is sheer impudence for either American or English statesmen to tell the French, or for that matter, Italy, what ought to be done in abolishing armaments or abandoning universal service or anything of the kind. The interest of France and Italy in the matter is vital; the interest of England and America is partly secondary. If we have well-thought-out arguments to put before the French, put them before them, but treat France as having the vital interest in the matter, and, therefore, the final say, so far as we are concerned, and when France is determined what the needs of the future demand, so far as her military preparations are concerned, and what Italy has made a similar determination and our other Allies likewise, back them up. It is not the business of America to tell Great Britain what she should do with her navy. It is not the business either of America or England to tell France what she should do with her army. The plain American common-sense of the situation is that we cannot reasonably expect the French army to stand by Britain in what she decides her vital needs demand, so far as her navy is concerned, and stand by France in the position she takes as to what the situation demands so far as her army is concerned.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, SEVERAL CASES AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.
A number of cases Australian Jam (new Stock) and
Thirty Barrels Paint oil, each 42½ gallons.
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Auctioneers.TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, comprising:
Cotton Dress Materials, White and Blue Serge, &c., Handkerchiefs, Counters and Blankets, &c., &c.
Also
A number of pairs of Boots and Shoes and a quantity of Samples.
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Hongkong, March 8th, 1919.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), March 13th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One—One Half H.P. Gasoline Engine (new).
One—Maytag Hand Washer (new).
One—Multi Motor Washer (new).
One—Maytag Power Washer (new).
One—Maytag Electric Washer (new).
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Auctioneers.The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chief, to sell by Public Auction, ON FRIDAY, March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A further small consignment of EMBROIDERED LINEN TEA CLOTHS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c. These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Coventry work, &c., &c.
Also comprising:
Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Coys, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
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Auctioneers.The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), March 12th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 1, Chatham Road, Kowloon, THE SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., therein contained,
Halls and Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand, Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils, &c., &c.Also
Cabinet Gramophone with R. cords, Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic-Tyred Ricksha in very good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
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Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919.On SATURDAY, March 16th, 1919, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF VERY CHOICE CHOCOLATES, ASSORTED, SWEET MEATS &c., &c., of the BEST QUALITY.
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Also
Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter Scotch, Russian Toffees, &c.
These goods are perfectly fresh having just recently arrived.
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., C.B.E., to sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 13th and 14th, 1919, commencing each day at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan and China, Argentina and Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua, Philippines, &c., &c., &c.

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3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection, AND
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Hongkong, March 4th, 1919.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
Description:—
Set of Compound Engines, 10 x 23, by 24 strokes.
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To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shaft and Propeller and all piping &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.Also
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[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Government is on the point of allocating a sum of six million pounds to a branch of reconstruction which is very little known to the general public.

This sum of money has been earned for the educated men of our Armies by one who in the early days of the war was himself a soldier. He went, from soldiering to the Ministry of Munitions, doing magnificent service first in the branch of small arms ammunition, and afterwards in gun ammunition; from the Ministry of Munitions he went to the Ministry of Labour, and there created, by his intense enthusiasm and by the power of a singularly thorough brain, a branch of reconstruction statecraft known as the Appointments Department.

I believe he began with a staff of one typist, and with a bathroom for an office. I know that he encountered difficulties and opposition enough to break an iron will. And here he is, as a reward of his endurance, his courage, and his wisdom, the recipient of £6,000,000 from the Government for a scheme which is dearer to him than life.

This able and devoted servant of the public is Mr. Charles Home McCall, and his work is to prepare officers, warrant officers, and the better educated men of our Armies for the industrial activity which alone can save our nation from bankruptcy.

COUNTRY'S NEED OF EXPERTS.

"I think it should be said openly and quite brutally," he told me, "that to demobilise in a hurry is to insure chaos. There are too many loose ideas floating about in the public mind on this subject. The nation is not being brought face to face with the facts. You hear people saying that we have done an enormous amount of productive work in this war which has fitted our population for industrial activity. But what sort of productive work? It has been to a very great extent repeat work. It has not been work which quickened the brain, made it resourceful, made it adaptable, gave it an impulse towards creation. The higher grade men in our industries, who were, of course, men of spirit, enlisted at the first bugle call, and they have been killed in great numbers. I am certain of this: England is less ready for reconstruction than Germany. I mean by that: Germany has a greater number of educated men and skilled industrialists, a larger army of experts; she can start at once to rebuild her shattered fortunes."

"But we must begin by training our men. We cannot have too many highly skilled men. Remember, we want them not only for our great engineering and chemical industries here, not only for the whole industrial life of our British Isles; we want them for our Dominions. And not only for foreign countries. That is to say, we want educated men to represent British industries in all the lands of the earth, and to work for those industries with a very high intelligence. The Germans had such a system before the war. We can beat them. Their system was clever and wicked; ours will be thorough and systematic with the full force of British moral character behind it. We can easily beat the Germans; I am sure of that; but we must put our backs into it, and begin at once."

THE WRONG SYSTEM.

He condemns the popular system of demobilisation which sends an agent to John Brown, heeler, and says to him, "You employed William Smith before the war; will you take him back?" Mr. McCall said to me with great force that such a system was monstrously inefficient, therefore nationally wasteful. "I want," he said, "to see William Smith," said he, "before I let him go back to hosiery. The war cannot have made no difference to him. I might find that he had the makings in him of an engineer or a commercial traveller, or a chemist. It is frightful waste to have young men selling shirts across a counter if they have brains for productive work. I sent 500 wounded officers to our school at Norwich, and turned them out as inspectors of aircraft, trained men of a high intelligence. This training has a most beneficial effect on health. It is a wonderful cure for neurasthenia to begin with. And then face the moral facts."

"What is likely to become of a young man with a sum of money in his pocket and no work? Do we want to have our streets and tea-shops filled with idle youth? That way lies moral paralysis. We want to give these men the interest of occupation, and to give them, too, the inspiration of ambition. It is possible for us to save every man with brains, and to provide the man who has no brains with at least some inducement to work hard. Instead of wasting our wealth, and wealth is simply life, we can enrich it enormously."

A NEW PHASE OF INDUSTRY.

"I am perfectly certain that if our system in the Appointments Department is developed to its fullest extent, we shall enter upon an entirely new way of industrial existence. We can give democracy a fresh idea of industry, we can reveal commerce as a science worthy of an educated man's devotion, and we can put a spirit of enthusiasm into British trade as will give us eventually an undreamed-of prosperity."

One of his plans is to teach young officers Spanish and Portuguese so that they may help British trade in South America. Another scheme is to have technical schools and colleges in foreign countries, where our young men can learn those foreign languages and acquire a knowledge of foreign demands. He is in touch with all the great firms of this country, many of whom are willing to take educated men from the Army and train them free of charge, so that all the Government grant will be needed for in this case is to provide the student with a living wage till he is himself a wage-earner.

Mr. McCall asks the nation to see demobilisation as one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to this nation for entering on a new phase of industrial enthusiasm.—Daily Chronicle.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.

Has accommodation for 200 pupils.

Courses for Mechanics and Driving.

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming chauffeurs and not having the means to pay for their courses.

Works and School: Shauiwan. Office: 4, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th March, 1919, at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 14th March, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any two wharves. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1919.S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after arrival.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. FOURTET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Six and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Bills of Lading will be issued at the Office on 11 a.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

them free of charge, so that all the Government grant will be needed for in this case is to provide the student with a living wage till he is himself a wage-earner.

CITY HALL
ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

MALINI

TO-NIGHT.

Price \$3 & \$2.

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,

by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

Music by FREDERICK NORTON.

With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.

Over 60 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE

FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

the gross takings of which will be allocated to the HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES:—
Dress Circle \$5.
Stalls \$3.
Pit and Gallery \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance Saturday, March 22nd, 9.15 p.m.

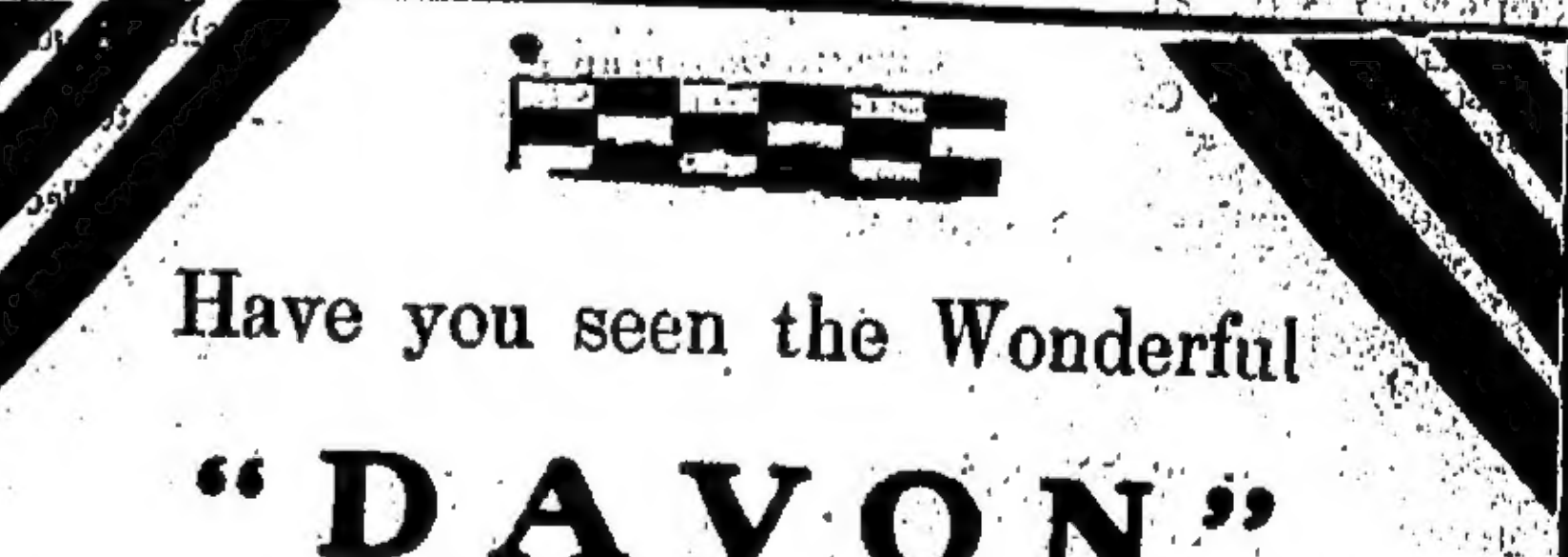
Third " Monday, " 22th, "

Fourth " Tuesday, " 25th, "

Fifth " Wednesday, " 26th, Matinee.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.



Have you seen the Wonderful
"DAVON"
SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length, only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.
Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc. ... \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERNS & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON:—

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 16th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	NO DATE
SHANGHAI	"TAMBOUR"	On 12th Mar. 11 A.M.
TIENHSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 12th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENHSIN	"CHINKIANG"	On 12th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Mar. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 16th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 18th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | FRIDAY, 21st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified staff.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
* NORE...	14th March	20th April	2nd May
* NOVABA ...	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE ...	12th April	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA...	16th Mar. Noon	31st March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe
NELLORE	13th March, Noon.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Hand-luggage, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	* SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,000 tons	19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
	* AKI MARU ... 12,200 tons	26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	* NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	* TENSIN MARU ... 12,000 tons	12th Mar. at 11 A.M.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID	INABA MARU ... 16,000 tons	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUR, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMU MARU ... 16,000 tons	SAT. 6th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,700 tons	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	WED. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.

For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

NEW HARBOR FROM HONGKONG.

* FUSHIMI MARU ... SAT. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
* SUWA MARU ... MON. 6th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila-Manila.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 303 and 305

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIQUA, and IQUIQUE.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	11,000	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* "PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 1st April.
	* "NERA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	* "SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID...	* "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons	On or about 6th April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th March.
"ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"KOFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th March.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KOFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th March.

"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 14th March. (via Singapore)

"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAIFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th March.

JAPAN PORTS.—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th March, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

At all times, high-class passenger service.

For further information apply to
M. M. RUTTEN, Freight and Passenger Agent,
105 N. B. Street, Tel. 1945.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	Nellora	15th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Dilwara	14th Mar.
CANADA	Empress of Asia	21st Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China	Tamsui	Wednesday, 12th, 10.0 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Gilmer	Wednesday, 12th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Moji	Eurylochus	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Yubari Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 12.45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Hysan	Wednesday, 12th, 1.45 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Togo Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sosha Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Hohow and Pakhoi	Tai Sze Ma	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tynderine	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Daitoku Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Dynfar	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Song Ma	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Hankow	Chinkawa	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Sorachi Maru	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki	Nellora	Thursday, 13th, 9.15 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via ANCOVER	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 13th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suizang	Thursday, 13th, 3.01 P.M.
Swatow and Straits	Chinkawa	Friday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenan	Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amakawa Maru	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada	Canada Maru	Monday, 17th, 11.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tan	Tuesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, & San Francisco	Ayo Maru	Friday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow Amoy and Fochow	Haitan	Friday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU-BUSSAN KAISHA

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Malini at the City Hall.
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—Tina Lida.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Friday, March 14th—
6.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, General Meeting.
Monday, March 17th—
8 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club, Race Meeting.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,278,800
Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Fehsien, Nianhsien, Hsianhsia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Latai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntshu, Tangshan, Taining, Chohsien, Weirien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Mookden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchwang, Liangyachow, Heho, Haimingfu, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungohling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchu, Kairing, (HUPEN): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HONGKONG): Chungking, (KANGSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tainkang, (SHANSHU): Tsinan, Taingtao, Chiefo, Tientsin, Lintsin, (SHANGHAI): Taiyuanfu, Yunnan, Shikiansien, Tchangfu, (HONAN): Kaitang, Chowkiakow, Hsian, (KWANTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Sanhsiao, (CHALAT): Hanchow, Shooching, Huohow, Kaeling, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Hainan, (KANGSU): Nanohang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintchen, Chian, (ANWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchowfu, Tchang, Tung, Lian, (SZACHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SIAM): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (SUTUAN): Kweihwang, Pootowchen, (SAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URUG): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Hong Kong.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1910. 371

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON—	March 11th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1-1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1-1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1-1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1-1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/2
Domestic Bill, 4 months' sight	3/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4/15
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	78
Credit, at 60 days' sight	78
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—	143
On demand—	143
On demand—	131
On demand—	176
On demand—	nom.
On demand—	nom.
On demand—	50
On demand—	5.40 a.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tal.	\$44.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	47 1/2

WEATHER REPORT.

March 11th, at 11.45.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. The sky-conditions have commenced to move toward pressure has decreased moderately over N. China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.13 inches, against an average of 2.84 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910.
With INDEX, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

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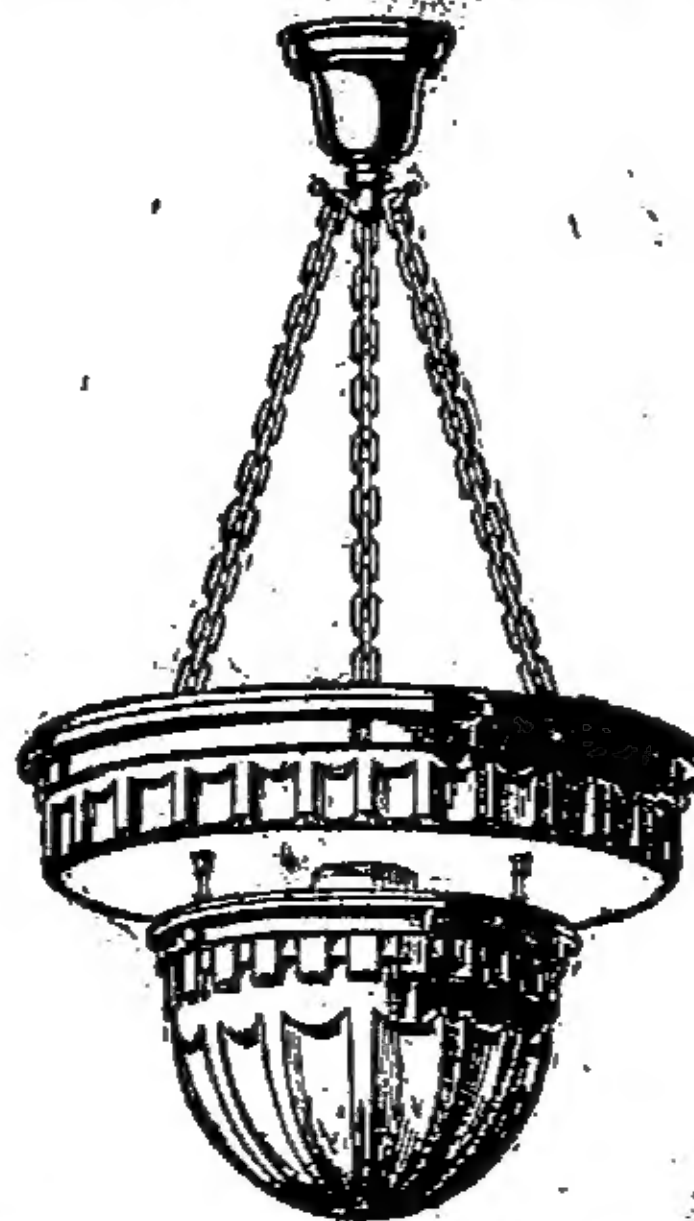
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"MAJESTIC"

RADIATOR

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 16bis Rue Laiffite, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... " 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Manila	Singapore
Canton	Peking	Tientsin
Djibouti	Pootung	Tourane
Haiphong	Pootung	Vladivostok
Hankow	Pootung	
Hanoi	Pootung	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Commercial Union Bank Ltd; The London and Lancashire Bank Ltd; The London and County Bank Ltd; The London and Westminster Bank Ltd; The London and County Bank Ltd; The London and Westminster Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: J.P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1910. 100

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... " 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Pinen, Shichiku, Makung, Talohe, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohsan, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, January 2nd, 1910. 102

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... " 400,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1914. 104

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. Y. SANDER, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1910. 104

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/6 = \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.

E. V. D. PARR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, Hon. Mr. E. H. DODGELL, Hon. Mr. D. L. LAMBLE, G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., C. S. GUBBY, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

" N. J. STARR, Chief Manager

Hongkong, February 24th, 1910. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed ... " 1,125,000

Paid-up ... " 625,000

Reserve Fund ... " 650,000

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. Y. SANDER, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1910. 104

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS COWLEY, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.